FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 201

17 October 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Kulikov: USSR, Allies To Deploy 'Counterweight' AA 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Oct]
Zagladin, Other Soviets Interviewed on INF AA 4
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 13 Oct]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Further Reports on Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers BB 1
Missile Deployment Opposed BB 1
[Kornilov]
World Media Reaction BB 2
[Agayants]
Comparison of Communique BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Kobysh, Shishlin, Levin]
'Response' to Andropov's Statement CC 1
Western Opposition to Euromissiles CC 2
Warsaw Pact Discussed Deployment CC 2
U.S. 'Blocking' Geneva Talks CC 3
Reagan's 'Way of Thinking' CC 4
'Hot Autumn' Protests Begin CC 5
USSR Urges 'Constructive Dialogue' CC 6
'International Situation: Questions and Answers' CC 7
[Surguchev, Shishkin, Andrianov, Zholkver]
U.S. Policy Protested CC 7
Soviet Peace Initiatives CC 8
'Japanese Militarism' Discussed CC 9
Opposition Continues in Philippines CC 12

KAL INCIDENT

U.S. Experts Rule Out 'Technical Fault' on KAL 747 DD 1
[Ignatyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Oct]
French Pilots See KAL Incident 'CIA Provocation' DD 1
[Ignatov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 9 Oct]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Clark Nomination to Interior Department Viewed [Kalyagin] A 1
Reagan Presidential Candidacy 'Made Clear' A 2
Nonpopularity with Voters Cited A 2
Blue-Collar, Minority Dissatisfaction [Kalyagin] A 2
Bovin, Bogdanov Gloomy on U.S.-Soviet Ties [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 11 Oct] A 3
Shifts in U.S. Attitude Toward USSR Assailed [Zorin] A 6
U.S. Extends 'Tough' Export Controls Act A 7
'Anti-Cuban' Radio Station To 'Pollute Airwaves' [Pakhomov] A 7
Pentagon Announces Second Test of MX Missile A 8
Aircraft Carriers 'Aggressive Imperialist Tool' [Gorshkov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Oct] A 8
Youth Exchange Delegation Meets USSR Officials [IZVESTIYA 14 Oct] A 13
U.S. Program To 'Study' USSR Cloaks 'Espionage' [PRAVDA] A 13

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further on Celebrations of USSR-DPRK Ties C 1
35th Anniversary of Relations C 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 13 Oct]
DPRK 'Liberation' Recalled [Dmitriyev] C 1
38th WPK Anniversary Noted C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Routing of DRA Rebels Hinders 'Sabotaging' [Skrizhalin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Oct] D 1
Analyst on CIA Use of Pakistani Territory [Kranov] D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Gromyko Concludes Visit to Bulgaria 15 Oct F 1
Meeting With Zhivkov F 1
[PRAVDA 16 Oct]
Seen Off by Mladenov F 2
Gromyko To Pay 'Friendly' Visit to GDR 17-18 Oct F 2
[PRAVDA 17 Oct]
Ogarkov Attends Polish Embassy Military Jubilee [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Oct] F 2
Jaruzelski, Kulikov Speak at Polish Army Jubilee [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Oct] F 3
CSSR Delegation Arrives in Moscow 16 Oct F 3
RUDE PRAVO Cited on Bilak BBC Interview F 4
[PRAVDA 13 Oct]
CSSR, Hungarian Leaders Issue Communique [PRAVDA 13 Oct] F 4

Hungary's Kadar Receives Academician Arbatov F 5
[IZVESTIYA 12 Oct]
Yepishev Leads Military Delegation to Romania F 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Oct]
Meeting With Ceausescu F 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Oct]
Grishin Meets With Belgrade's Stambolic F 6
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 4 Oct]

WESTERN EUROPE

Gromyko, FRG's Genscher Hold Talks in Vienna G 1
Gromyko Arrival Reported G 1
Genscher Arrival Reported G 1
TASS Reports on Talks G 1
Genscher Interviewed on Talks [Vienna] G 3
Genscher Seeks More Flexibility [Vienna] G 4
Joint Luncheon Reported [Vienna] G 4
East-West Ties Discussed G 5
[Vienna ORF Teletext]
Gromyko Meets Austrian CP Leaders G 5
Gromyko Meets Austria's Lanc [Vienna] G 5
PRAVDA on Planned Missile Deployment in FRG G 6
[Yakhontov, 11 Oct]
FRG's Carstens' Views in U.S. Speech 'Illusions' G 9
[Serov]
USSR-Italian Economic Group Meets in Moscow G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iran's Velayati Cited on Threat To Block Hormuz H 1
[IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]
Text of Soviet Greetings to PDRY Chairman H 1
[PRAVDA 14 Oct]
U.S. 'Revision' of Middle East Policy Ridiculed H 2
[Shabayev]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Central Committee Politburo Meets R 1
[PRAVDA 15 Oct]
Anniversary Slogans R 2
Council of Ministers Decrees 5 Nov Work Day R 6
CPSU Central Committee Approves Labor Initiative R 6
Further on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Debate R 7
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Oct]
Iosif Begun Goes on Trial in Vladimir 12 Oct R 8
7-Year Sentence Passed R 9
Radzinskiy Sentenced to 1-Year Imprisonment R 9
AFP Report R 10
Associates Arrested [AFP] R 10

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Update on Lyakhov, Aleksandrov Space Mission U 1
TASS Reports 14 Oct Launch of Cosmos-1504 U 1

KULIKOV: USSR, ALLIES TO DEPLOY 'COUNTERWEIGHT'

PM161945 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 p 3

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Combined Armed Forces, with APN Observer V. Morozov: "Recognizing the Threatening Danger"; date and place unspecified]

[Text] Question: What, in your opinion, could be the consequences of the implementation of the U.S. and NATO leadership plan to deploy the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries?

Answer: As we know, the basis of NATO's nuclear potential in Europe at the present time is medium-range nuclear means capable of reaching targets on USSR territory as far as the Urals. These consist of 650 units of U.S. forward-based means -- delivery aircraft deployed on the territory of West European countries and on board American aircraft carriers on combat duty off the coasts of Europe. To them must be added a further 142 French missiles and bombers and 64 British missiles. They are all targeted on the Warsaw Pact countries.

Of course, the Soviet Union and its allies are not defenseless in face of NATO's nuclear might. On the USSR side it is countered by approximately the same quantity of medium-range nuclear means capable of hitting targets in West Europe. I want to stress, at the same time, that in terms of the number of nuclear charges which can be launched against targets at one time (and this is a very important indicator) NATO already has a 50-percent superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

The existing approximate equality between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in medium-range nuclear weapons, as in strategic and conventional arms, accords with the principle of the sides' equality and identical security and to a certain degree ensures the stability of the international situation. The desire to upset the balance is incompatible with this principle and tends to intensify mistrust between the sides and exacerbate the international situation.

This is precisely why the plans to deploy approximately 600 more new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European NATO member countries, which the United States is striving so hard to secure, are so dangerous.

The deployment of the new American missiles will enable NATO to secure more than 50-percent superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries in terms of medium-range delivery vehicles and even more in terms of nuclear charges. This would upset the existing balance of forces in this sphere of armaments, which in turn would lead to a sharp intensification of the nuclear threat to the peoples of Europe and seriously worsen the already complex international situation. In addition, the equality in strategic nuclear forces would also be upset at the same time in the U.S. favor, because the Pershing II and cruise missiles, as first-strike weapons having a long range [bolshaya dalnost] (up to 2,600 km) and high accuracy, are capable of reaching important strategic targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies in a matter of minutes.

Thus, the deployment of the American missiles in West European countries would significantly strengthen the U.S. strategic nuclear forces and mean an increase in the danger to the Soviet people and their allies, bearing in mind that their short flight-time to the target (5-6 minutes) will make it practically impossible to avert a conflict in the event of a mistake or technical fault.

The establishment of a quantitative and qualitative preponderance in nuclear forces through deployment of the new missiles in West Europe could give rise to an irresistible temptation in Washington to use it against the socialist community countries, as high-ranking U.S. and NATO figures frequently declare. We could refer in this connection, for example, to an article by General B. Rodgers, supreme commander, NATO allied armed forces, Europe, published in Britain's GUARDIAN newspaper at the end of September. He writes directly that "We (read: the Americans -- V.K.) would like to have the potential to resort to nuclear retaliation, including the possibility of using nuclear weapons first." What kind of retaliation is that, if you are the first to use nuclear weapons? Such a statement blends in fully with the American Administration's militarist course and accords with the U.S. President's appeal for a "crusade" against socialism.

Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot and will not allow U.S. and NATO military superiority, and, if the plans for "upgrading" West Europe with the new American missiles start to be implemented, it will be forced with its allies to take the necessary steps in reply to preserve the balance of forces both in Europe and with respect to the United States directly. This has been stated quite clearly by the Soviet Government.

Moreover, as a result of our countermeasures the military threat to the territory of the United States and the West European countries where the new missiles are deployed will be the same as the United States intends to create for the USSR and its allies. Let no one doubt that we will do this. But let everyone know that we do not desire this and that it is not our way.

As Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his statement, "...we are fundamentally opposed to rivalry in the production and stockpiling of mass destruction weapons."

Our enforced retaliatory measures will be justified and just. In the interests of ensuring the socialist countries' security, we cannot allow a deadly threat to our security to emanate from the territory of the FRG and certain other NATO countries.

Nor can we fail to see another danger to the world's peoples resulting from implementation of the plans to deploy the American missiles: a new round in the arms race. It will not only lead to a quantitative and qualitative growth of mass destruction weapons, which of itself is fraught with the direst consequences for peace, going as far as nuclear disaster, but will also have profound economic and social consequences for many countries. It will exhaust states' economies and make living conditions harsher for many people in the world.

Question: What is being done, and in your view could anything more now be done, to prevent the new missiles from appearing on the European Continent and avert the escalation of nuclear missile arms in Europe?

Answer: The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are doing everything in their power to avert a dangerous destabilization of the political and military situation in Europe and to prevent a slide toward nuclear disaster. The spectrum of Soviet proposals is extremely wide: from freezing existing nuclear weapons in Europe to the complete elimination of nuclear means, both tactical and medium-range, on our continent. The Warsaw Pact countries are in favor of ridding Europe completely of all types of nuclear weapons. All the proposals which they have advanced this year alone are based on the principle of equality and identical security. These proposals open up the possibility of reaching an agreement which would rule out the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Europe and lead to a fair reduction of arsenals of medium-range nuclear means on European territory.

The Soviet Government recently agreed to eliminate all missiles cut back in the European part of the USSR. Of course, this would only be done on condition that a mutually acceptable agreement was concluded on nuclear arms in Europe, including U.S. renunciation of the deployment of its Pershing II and cruise missiles, and also a corresponding reduction in the number of nuclear weapons delivery aircraft.

The proposals advanced by the Soviet Union at the talks in Geneva are specific and constructive in character. They are aimed at resolving the most important tasks in the interests of peace and the peoples' security: ensuring maintenance of the military balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO at the lowest level and preventing a new spiral to the nuclear missile arms race.

Unfortunately, through the fault of the U.S. leadership and some of its NATO bloc allies, the Geneva talks are practically deadlocked.

The Soviet Union is accused of intractability. But this in reality is a lie. When the United States has wanted to reach agreement, there has never been any impediment [ostanovka] on the Soviet side. An example of this is the series of agreements concluded in the seventies.

Something different is involved here. We are faced with a U.S. desire to achieve military superiority at all costs, and this requires that the new American missiles be deployed in West Europe without fail. And the talks which it is currently holding are a screen to conceal the truth from the world public and from its own people.

This is evidenced by facts like the implementation of the missile deployment timetable, which has practically begun already, and also the Washington decision to allocate $407 million to purchase the first consignment of Pershing II missiles, which it is intended to deploy in the FRG.

What more could be done to avert the escalation of nuclear missile arms, especially in Europe?

First and foremost it is necessary for the West to abandon its illusory attempts to achieve one-sided military advantages and to embark on the path of seeking honest agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

It is also very important for more and more people to join the struggle against the militarist U.S. course, which represents a serious threat to peace and to mankind's future.

"All peoples, every inhabitant of our planet must recognize the threatening danger. They must recognize it in order to combine their efforts in the struggle for their own existence," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in his recent statement. This must be done today, because tomorrow will be too late.

Question: Could you tell us in more detail what steps will be taken to ensure the Warsaw Pact countries' security if the American missiles in West Europe are deployed nevertheless?

Answer: I have already spoken about this in part in answer to the first question, when we were discussing nuclear means. In addition, as the 28 May 1983 Soviet Government statement points out, the decision about a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range means in the European zone will not remain in force. By agreement with our allies, additional nuclear means will be deployed as a counterweight to the growing NATO nuclear strength in Europe, and appropriate retaliatory measures will be adopted regarding the territory of the United States itself. We will make sure that the Warsaw Pact States' Combined Armed Forces are further developed and improved, so that they accord with the new character of the NATO bloc's military preparations and the threat which is established to the socialist community countries' security.

In particular, the Joint Armed Forces' combat might and combat readiness to repel possible aggression will be increased.

The measures implemented will tie in closely with the strengthening of the allied forces and fleets' cohesion and of the combat friendship and comradeship of their personnel, and with increased vigilance against the imperialist countries' militarist policy.

Those who champion military adventures had better know and remember that the Combined Armed Forces will act against an aggressor with utter determination, employing all the Warsaw Pact's defense might.

ZAGLADIN, OTHER SOVIETS INTERVIEWED ON INF

PM151500 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Oct 83 p 19

[Harald Hamrin dispatch: "Deployment Stops the Talks"]

[Text] Moscow, Oct -- If the United States deploys a single new medium-range missile in Western Europe in December, this will mean in reality that the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva will be broken off. For this action would remove the very foundation of the talks, and the United States [as published] would unilaterally close the negotiations.

This is the message which high-ranking representatives of the political and military leadership in Moscow put forward in conversations with DAGENS NYHETER. Other Soviet observers with close links with the Soviet leadership also give the same picture of a probable collapse of the so-called INF negotiations in Geneva.

In the last few months the United States and NATO have said repeatedly that the negotiations could very well continue next year even if the present round of talks, which is expected to last until the beginning of November, does not result in an agreement. Every missile that is deployed in December, it has been said, could very easily be withdrawn again if the negotiations continue and produce a result at a later date.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt also declared as recently as last weekend in a conversation with Swedish journalists in Stockholm that the present round of talks in Geneva "is not necessarily the last."

But this is not the picture which people in positions of responsibility in Moscow want to paint.

"The United States has already decided to deploy the new Pershing II and cruise missiles even if the negotiations are not yet over," Radomir Bogdanov, deputy chief of the Soviet United States of America and Canada Institute, told DAGENS NYHETER.

Prof Vadim Zagladin, a leading foreign policy expert on the CPSU Central Committee, agreed and said that the goal of U.S. policy at present is not to reach a negotiated agreement in Geneva.

"The most important thing to the United States is to deploy the missiles," he said.

Professor Zagladin was very definite about the consequences of a final decision to begin deployment of the new U.S. nuclear arms in December.

"The Geneva negotiations have touched not on the number of new medium-range missiles but on how to reduce the current number. But if the Americans deploy a single new missile, that would be an increase. The situation would then be changed completely. It would mean that the United States was breaking off the negotiations unilaterally."

Professor Zagladin also said that the so-called NATO two-track decision of 1979 -- which provided for the deployment of 572 new U.S. medium-range missiles and contained at the same time an offer of talks with the Soviet Union -- meant that the West thought that any talks would be able to continue for 4 years.

"In actual fact we have only been negotiating for 2 and 1/2 years and so we should be able to continue for a further 1 and 1/2 years," he said.

Professor Zagladin takes the view that the West, by beginning deployment in December, would be violating one of the principles it established itself in connection with the 1979 decision.

On yet another point he considers that NATO and the United States are violating principles they themselves signed.

"When the Brussels decision was made in 1979 it was said explicitly that the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe were needed because the U.S.-Soviet SALT II agreement provided for a balance between the strategic nuclear arms in the United States and the Soviet Union," Zagladin said. "The view was that as a result Europe would lose the U.S. 'nuclear umbrella' and would need a replacement for this (in the form of European-based medium-range arms). But the SALT II agreement has still not been ratified by the U.S. Senate. Thus the 'nuclear umbrella' has been retained and the new medium-range nuclear missiles are unnecessary."

This argument -- unsurprisingly -- is not accepted by the West, which points out that from the outset it was intended to begin deployment of the new arms "toward the end of 1983" and that the exact extent of the deployment "will be determined by the concrete results" to which possible negotiations may lead. Thus the possibility remains of a reassessment of the total number (572) of new arms, even after the first missiles have been deployed.

The argument that the nonratification of the SALT II agreement means that the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" still exists is also rejected, with the argument that both sides are following in practice the agreement's provisions despite nonratification.

Some observers in the West are not convinced that the Soviet Union's unwillingness to continue the negotiations on what has been their basis so far once deployment has begun is meant seriously. It is seen as a tactical negotiating position which the Soviet Union will abandon at "five to twelve."

But this is not the impression you are left with after a series of conversations in Moscow.

"If anyone in the West imagines that they can both deploy new missiles and continue negotiations they are very mistaken," Radomir Boganov said. "That would mean that we were giving our blessing to deployment, and we will not do that. Deployment would mean a very deep change in the whole strategic situation."

General Viktor Tatarnikov of the Soviet General Staff gave the military leadership's view of the new U.S. nuclear arms in Western Europe and the U.S. "doctrine" which the General Staff believes lies behind the deployment of these weapons.

According to Gen Tatarnikov, the new U.S. arms in Western Europe form part of a general "encirclement strategy." Thus the Reagan administration is planning to build up a number of bases "around the Soviet Union." With the help of nuclear arms with a relatively short range -- and therefore with a very short advance warning time -- it is intended to win for the United States the capability to knock out the Soviet Union's political leadership and its international nuclear arms without needing to make use of its own home-based intercontinental nuclear arms.

By waging a war "from other countries' territory" in this way, the United States hopes that its own territory will be protected from destruction in the event of a major conflict between the two superpowers.

According to Gen Tatarnikov, the very "heart of the strategic balance" between the United States and the Soviet Union would thus be threatened. That is why Soviet opposition to the new "Euromissiles" is a fundamental question of principle for the Soviet Union.

It is a completely different matter, the Soviet general said, that the whole of the U.S. doctrine rests on sand. A disarming U.S. "first strike" is impossible in practice. Even after a U.S. surprise attack the Soviet Union would still have enough nuclear arms to be able to respond. And the response would be directed against the United States, not only against the countries from which the U.S. missiles are fired.

And how will the Soviet Union respond to the likely deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe in December? None of those with whom DAGENS NYHETER spoke in Moscow was willing to go into greater detail than the official statements that have already been made:

The current moratorium on the deployment of more SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Union itself -- a moratorium which in the U.S. view has never been observed -- will be suspended;

Further Soviet short-range missiles with nuclear warheads will be deployed in Eastern Europe;

Unspecified "measures affecting U.S. territory" will be implemented;

Further steps "covered by military secrecy" will be taken.

To sum up: In Moscow's eyes the future looks very gloomy. If the United States adheres to its decision to begin deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles in December the current Geneva negotiations will be broken off. The Soviet Union will respond with a series of military countermeasures which will move the arms race up to a higher and more dangerous level. Possible new negotiations would then have to begin on the basis of the changed and more complicated arms situation.

FURTHER REPORTS ON WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS

Missile Deployment Opposed

LD160850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1842 GMT 15 Oct 83

["Firmly and Consistently Along the Course of Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The countries of the socialist community and socialist diplomacy have again reaffirmed with all force their unswerving will to maintain and consolidate peace, and to remove the threat of nuclear disaster which is hanging over the planet. Such is the leitmotiv of the international responses to the results of the Sofia session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Member-States.

A central place in the struggle to avert war is now occupied by the task of curbing the arms race, and moving towards disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament. Especially dangerous is the escalation of the nuclear arms race in Europe, the continent where the armed forces of two military alliances come into direct contact with each other -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The participants in the Sofia session stated yet again that the socialist countries which are members of the Warsaw Pact are pressing for the speediest possible attainment of an accord at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, and called urgently upon all NATO member-states to do everything to preclude deployment in Europe of the new medium-range nuclear missiles.

At the same time in Sofia it was emphasized most definitely that those states which permit the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles on their territory would be taking upon themselves, before all peoples, the heavy responsibility for the consequences for peace and calm in Europe, as this would open up a new phase of the nuclear arms race on the continent.

The socialist countries, true to their policy of peace, and clear of purpose, are for a halt in the stepped up material preparation for war in all directions which has been started by the forces of imperialism, be it the question of limiting and reducing strategic armaments or the problem of a freeze on nuclear weapons, the question of banning the militarization of space or the problem of reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. While confirming once again that the Warsaw Pact member-states have never striven, and are not striving towards military superiority, the foreign affairs ministers of these countries at the same time emphasized that the socialist states shall under no circumstances allow military superiority over themselves.

The governments of the NATO member-states would be making a serious mistake if they underestimated the significance of this statement by the socialist countries, and refused to respond positively to their call to foster peace and security on the basis of a balance of forces at ever lower arms levels.

Today, as yesterday, the socialist countries are open to contact and dialogue about every one of the proposals they have put forward. They are unfailingly prepared to consider the proposals of other states aimed at removing the danger of nuclear war, at curbing and ending the arms race, and at disarmament.

"All those who today raise their voices against the madness of the arms race and in defense of peace may be sure that it is the achievement of precisely these objectives that guides the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries" -- stresses the recent statement of Yuriy Andropov. The Sofia session and the communique adopted by the participants confirm once again: The thoughts and aspirations of the socialist states are directed towards achieving a decisive turn to a better international situation. They are doing, and will continue to do everything possible to defend peace on the earth.

World Media Reaction

LD152158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] Among the reports which have at this moment reached us in the editorial offices from abroad I would like to single out the following: There are many of them, from Paris, from New York, Tokyo, London, Brussels, Delhi, Bonn, and from the capitals of the fraternal socialist countries. All of them are devoted to one subject, the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact which took place in Sofia 13-14 October, and the communique which was adopted there on the results of this meeting.

The foreign news agencies and the press, radio and television, in publishing the full text of this document and commentaries on it, stress that the countries of our community have again confirmed their inflexible will toward strengthening peace on earth and removing the threat of nuclear disaster which has hung over mankind. The Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG calls the communique a document of enormous importance. The participants in the Sofia session stated that in the present, tense situation the struggle of the peoples and of all progressive and peace-loving forces of the planet for an end to the arms race and for the development of all countries under conditions of peace and security to be ensured is acquiring even greater scale in the world. This is stated in an article published in the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee RUDE PRAVO. The results of the Sofia meeting, the Bulgarian news agency BTA notes, are evidence of the lofty state feeling of responsibility on the part of the socialist community for the fate of mankind. They are distinguished by realism, by their constructive nature and by the good will shown for searches for a way out of the blind alley at the Geneva talks. The proposals put forward in Sofia are based on the only just principle of equality and identical security of the sides.

The communique adopted at the meeting of foreign ministers of the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact does not contain any militarist statements and threats. Such methods and devices are completely alien to the policy which is being pursued by the countries of the socialist community, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes. The Sofia communique stresses that the possibility of reaching an accord at the Geneva talks still exists. That is what the Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN states. The member states of the Warsaw Pact have called upon NATO to reject the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe and to make every effort to reduce the existing medium-range nuclear means. The communique sums up the former Soviet proposals, including the proposal not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the report from the KYODO TSUSHIN agency correspondent stresses.

And here is the reaction to this event from the United States: The foreign ministers of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, have expressed the need to continue the Geneva talks on condition that the United States and its allies in NATO reject the timetable that they themselves have set for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

By all accounts, however, I would note that official Washington is still intending to stick to its hard-headed position aimed at deploying its missiles on the territory of Western Europe at any price. At any event, that is what would appear to be the case from the statement of the State Department representative which was published today. The same thing is being stubbornly repeated by Weinberger, the Pentagon boss, and this is taking place at a time when millions of people of good will in Europe and in the United States itself are boldly, resolutely, and consistently coming out against the danger of the militarist plans of Washington. This is yet further proof of the fact that the real threat to peace and to the whole of mankind today proceeds from the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism represented by the present administration of Ronald Reagan.

Comparison of Communique

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 October carries on page 4 of its first edition the "Communique of the Session of the Warsaw Pact Member States' Foreign Ministers' Committee." The PRAVDA version of the communique has been compared to the TASS version, published in the 14 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages BB1-6, revealing the following variations:

Page BB 1, antepenultimate paragraph, last line in PRAVDA reads: ..situation has become even more tense and... (substituting "even" [yeshche] for "ever")

Last paragraph, penultimate and last line in PRAVDA read: ...being strengthened, and militarist psychosis is being... (substituting "militarist" for "military")

Page BB 2, second paragraph, penultimate and last lines in PRAVDA read: ...is assuming an even greater scope. (substituting "even" [yeshche] for "ever"]

Third paragraph, fourth paragraph, lines four and five in PRAVDA read: ...especially the nuclear arms race, and making the transition to disarmament, strengthening security... (rewording)

Page BB 3, first paragraph, penultimate line: ...talks' successful completion.

Proceeding from the exceptional... (rewording for clarity)

Penultimate paragraph, line two in PRAVDA reads: ...1983 statement by the states participating in the Moscow meeting... (rewording for clarity)

Page BB 4, second paragraph, penultimate and final lines in PRAVDA read: ...go on to the practical mutual reduction of such spending, which necessitates the prompt commencement ... (rewording for clarity)

Page BB 5, third paragraph, lines two and three in PRAVDA read: ...built up confidence and security and on disarmament... (adding "and")

Last paragraph, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...the other nuclear states. (substituting "states" [gosudarstva] for "powers")

Page BB 6, second paragraph," lines two and three in PRAVDA read: ...in accordance with UN decisions, for the deepening of cooperation between the developed and developing states, and for the creation of an atmosphere of... (adding comma and rewording for clarity)

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD161910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 16 Oct 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

'Response' to Andropov's Statement

[Text] [Levin] Hello esteemed comrade listeners! The analysis of the international situation given in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is still at the center of world public attention today. This statement draws public attention, not only to the nature of the militarist course, representing a serious threat to peace, that is being pursued by the current administration in the United States, but also to the constructive nature of the position of the Soviet Union and to the aspiration of the Soviet Union to resolve the problems the world faces today through talks and a businesslike exchange of opinions.

This statement has evoked a very widespread response literally throughout the world.

[Shishlin] All the fraternal parties have supported the propositions set forth in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

[Levin] I can say that to my recollection it is a long time since our editorial office has received such a large number of letters in which listeners express their opinions on the vital problems of international life. A huge torrent of letters is arriving at the editorial office these days expressing full support for the statement by Comrade Andropov.

I will quote only some of the things that have been said by our comrades, some of these letters. Those I do not mention must not be offended, since otherwise our entire broadcast would be made up solely of remarks about these letters. But these views seem to me to be the most typical ones, the most characteristic.

So, for example, Comrade (Sukhanov) writes that the situation in the world is, through the fault of imperialism, extremely bad, but that the people of the world, as is expressed in the opinion of our party, can cool the hot head of Washington. Comrade (Sidorenko) from Kharkov calls for the peace struggle to be stepped up and for all people to be brought more actively the truth about the peaceloving policy of the Soviet Union. Comrade (Mamedov) from Ashkhabad stresses his fullest approval of the statement by Comrade Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasizing that he is troubled to the depths of his soul by the policy of Reagan.

So, I would like to note at the same time that our comrades express an aspiration for the consolidation of peace and talk of the fact that we want a lasting, reliable and stable peace. Therefore, we fully support the peaceloving policy of our party and our state. That is what Comrade (Isayev) from the town of Pervouralsk and (Galina Grigoryeva Berlinova), the daughter of a fallen officer, write. Then Comrade (Drushlyak) condemns the West European accomplices of the U.S. Administration and asks whether Thatcher, Kohl, and Craxi really fail to understand the danger of the path down which they are pushing their own countries in supporting the plans of the U.S. Administration.

[Kobysh] I would like to say that on the whole the reaction in the West to the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has been unexpected by the Western leaders themselves, because it has produced such a strong impression. So if one is talking about the United States, then even in the highest echelon of power, even within the administration itself, it is now recognized that this statement has not merely put Reagan and his people in a difficult situation but has faced them with the need urgently to reformulate not only their tactics but also some positions they have already more or less defined. You have probably noticed that recently there has been much talk of flexibility, of love for peace. That is all part of, and thanks to, the huge influence that has been exercised by the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on public opinion in the United States and in other Western countries.

Western Opposition to Euromissiles

But as for that last question concerning the leaders of West European countries and whether they really fail to understands; I think that they do understand. Each one has his or her own special circumstances, including those connected with election interests, with getting themselves reelected and so on. But to be sure it is a fact that around 75 percent of the population of the FRG are opposed to the missiles. So how can Chancellor Kohl fail to take this into consideration; and how can he, if he is a serious politician, fail to pay attention to this in formulating the policy of the FRG? They are now in a very complex situation, and they are in dire straits. On the one hand there is the internal public pressure in their countries, from the people; and on the other there is this unceremonious senior ally, which absolutely fails to take into consideration the interests of its allies and which behaves in an extremely egoistic manner, more assertively and impudently. That gives a special sort of picturesque situation.

[Shishlin] So then Vitaliy Ivanovich, it is probably typical that it is actually the opposition forces in the West European countries, and especially those that have been earmarked as launching pads for U.S. missiles, that are now coming out fairly definitely against the implementation of NATO plans, particularly in Great Britain. The Labor Party has held its 82nd conference in Brighton. The Labor Party members are opposed to these new U.S. nuclear missile systems and in general favor the elimination of U.S. nuclear bases in Great Britain. Well then, can we say that the Labor Party is a party without a future? Of course not.

[Levin] On the contrary, to judge by all accounts, they are now gaining points.

[Kobysh] They have now consolidated their position quite considerably.

[Shishlin] Yes, Yes. They have an interesting new leader and the picture itself looks quite promising. Then there is the Social Democratic Party of West Germany. It is tending with increasing firmness toward a resolute rejection of plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missile systems in the FRG. Of the major leaders of the FRG Social Democrats, only former Chancellor Schmidt favors upgrading arms, while Vogel, the current party leader, and Brandt both believe that as a minimum the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe must be continued without deployment of U.S. nuclear missile systems.

Warsaw Pact Discussed Deployment

[Levin] Yes that very idea is now expressed very frequently in the West, and indisputably the core of this idea is rational.

As you know this week there was a Warsaw Pact foreign ministers conference. At this meeting, as the communique notes, an especially important place was occupied by the question of further efforts aimed at averting the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles and at progressing toward freeing the European Continent completely from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

At this meeting the foreign ministers of socialist states came out in favor of reaching an accord very quickly at the Geneva talks, which have entered their decisive stage. I think that there is great significance in the opinion expressed by the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers that such an accord must envisage the rejection of deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear systems. Moreover the missiles being reduced would be eliminated, as proposed by the Soviet Union.

It is now often said that, allegedly, there is very little time left in Geneva and that the date set by NATO powers for the installation of the missiles is drawing inexorably nearer. This is allegedly creating special complications in Geneva. But these are artificial complications and the foreign ministers of socialist states, in harmony with those ideas expressed by politicians in the West who think realistically, say: Yes let us continue the Geneva talks; let us continue the Geneva talks until an agreement is reached, in a situation in which the United States and its NATO allies have renounced the date they set for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles. The Soviet Union is prepared, given such conditions, to continue to observe the moratorium, which it introduced unilaterally, on deployment of medium-range missiles systems sited in the European part of its territory and to continue the implementation of unilateral reduction of such systems and the freeze begun along with the introduction of this moratorium. That is, we are in favor of the continuation of the talks. We are in favor of their progressing. We are demonstrating once again the constructive approach of the socialist states, their joint approach, and that we act together. All the Warsaw Pact member states are in favor of the continuation of the talks until their successful conclusion. In the current situation I think that this is a point with special resonance, special significance.

U.S. 'Blocking' Geneva Talks

[Kobysh] Of course, we should not lose sight of another aspect: Unfortunately the other side, in this case the United States, is using these negotiations as a screen to veil its real aims and intentions. Everything indicates that it needs the negotiations solely to create the impression that they are progressing, and that accords are being reached. All Washington's designs and strivings are now aimed at beginning deployment of the missiles on the set dates. As for the negotiations, we should have no illusions; we should be clear about this. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andoprov's statement says this clearly. At the negotiations the (American side) is behaving in such a way that the talks are effectively bogged down completely. There is no forward progress. The United States is blocking these talks, and either making no response to all our peaceful initiatives, or making a negative response. In other words it wants to gain time.

[Shislin] Yes, and one more thing: What kind of logic is the United States using? It declares -- I am thinking of the present U.S. Administration -- that nothing dreadful is going to happen. In mid-December it will deploy its Pershing and cruise missiles in Great Britain and Italy, and a favorable situation will be created for negotiations. The USSR will be more amenable to U.S. demands at these negotiations when the U.S. missiles are already targeted on our country and our allies. That logic in fact completely rules out the attainment of any mutually-acceptable agreement.

[Kobysh] In other words they have already reached such a degree of nuclear cynicism, if you will, or nuclear-missile cynicism, that they assert that after the deployment of the missiles the negotiations will begin. Then, allegedly, the Russians will seriously start seeking an accord in Geneva, which is a complete distortion of the essence of the matter, and of course a total deception.

[Shishlin] It must, of course, be said that if the idea of extending the talks -- perhaps for some limited period -- on limiting nuclear arms in Europe were accepted by the U.S. side, that itself would already by a result of sorts. It would give room to compare ideas, to compare possible solutions to the problem of cutting back medium-range nuclear weapons itself. It would be a sort of practical, tangible result to these Geneva negotiations.

[Levin] But it seems to me rather difficult to depend on that. I say difficult, furthermore, in view of the latest statements by President Reagan. A few days ago the United Features syndicate agency disseminated an article by one Donald Lambro, who had interviewed President Reagan. The interview bears this title: Reagan Clarifies His Policy Toward the Soviet Union. But what does he clarify? He says that if a stalemate is reached in Geneva, and the talks can be moved from that stalemate by a personal meeting between the U.S. President and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, then he would favor such a meeting. But at the same time he says that this meeting must be constructive, and so on, and so on; that is, if such a meeting could bring definite results it would be greeted with understanding. But can definite results be expected from Reagan? Without waiting for questions from the journalist, Reagan suddenly poses rhetorical questions himself. He reflects on the question of perhaps calling off the talks on arms control.

You appreciate, comrades, that in the USSR it never enters anybody's head to pose such questions. Reagan's very way of thinking tells us that he is striving not to improve, but to further aggravate relations with the Soviet Union.

Reagan's 'Way of Thinking'

[Shishlin] Viktor Nikolayevich, you have made mention of the U.S. President's way of thinking. Perhaps not all our listeners know that Reagan addresses the United States every week by radio. He recently launched into his latest address, quoting a letter from some U.S. corporal who is in Lebanon with the Marines. Naturally, he quoted it sympathetically, as if it expressed views that fully coincided with his own. This is what the letter says: Our duty as Americans, the corporal writes, is to halt the spread of such a cancerous tumor as Soviet influence, wherever it may show itself; for the day will come when we or some future generation will wake up and find that the United States is the only free state left, and communism is already at our door; but then it will be too l[illegible]. That is the way the present U.S. President thinks.

[Kobysh] The United States must remain master of the world. It must, as it were, establish the Pax Americana, a system which suits the ruling class of America. This is why it engages in genocide in El Salvador; this is why it is conducting an undeclared war in Nicaragua and Afghanistan, and in practice waging wars in the south of Africa.

[Levin] And in the Near East.

[Kobysh] And in the Near East, where no end is in sight tothe people's grief and suffering. All this is so that the United States can run the world, so that that American corporal can be satisfied with the way his country, the government of his country, is managing things. Of course there is a very great disparity between the thinking of the corporal and his President and the way not only the overwhelming majority of mankind thinks, but even the way the overwhelming majority of Americans thinks.

'Hot Autumn' Protests Begin

[Levin] It should be said that a week of action for disarmament is developing all over the world. The hot autumn forecast by many Western European observers on the eve of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles has already begun. It is characteristic that this hot autumn is making itself felt first of all in those countries that the United States has chosen as its first nuclear hostages, that is the FRG, Great Britain and Italy. That is where the movement of the struggle for peace, the anti-missile movement, is assuming an exceptionally large scale. Of course, we understand perfectly that extremely diverse forces are participating in this movement, but it seems to me highly significant that in the FRG all these forces are uniting now under the slogan: No U.S. missiles. This already is an understanding of the danger of all Reagan's zero options and interim options. People have recognized the threat concealed in the U.S. and NATO plans, and for this reason an extremely acute situation is now arising. The view of the popular masses, which is now being heard everywhere, is one that carries weight; it is serious.

[Kobysh] What do these zero and interim options mean to the people of West Germany, when they learn that the U.S. soldiers of the occupation forces are preparing trenches on FRG territory -- as an exercise, so to speak -- for the mass burial of FRG citizens in the event of a nuclear war? In comparison with this fact, what are some assurances by Reagan of his love of peace and flexibility?

[Shishlin] Yes, and it has to be taken into consideration that it is not simply a question of demonstrations by the man in the street, as Western journalists are in the habit of saying. These are solid public organizations. Political parties take part in the anti-missile movement. We have already mentioned the Social Democrats in West Germany; and a very active role is being played by the Communist Party in West Germany. It is interesting that the church, too, in the FRG has also joined in these peaceful demonstrations, and the FRG trade unions. Of course when we now speak of the alarming situation, of the alarming climate, in Europe and in the whole world, then one has to see that it is not just unfavorable biting winds that are blowing, but that a fairly powerful anti-war wave is building up, so that possibilities for improving international relations have not been blocked.

[Levin] Under these conditions the Soviet Union is literally making efforts in every direction. Let us recall those initiatives our country has made during the current session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet Union made three proposals of extraordinary importance: the condemnation of nuclear war; the freeze of nuclear armaments; and the one on the conclusion of an agreement to ban the use of force in space and from space against the earth. The positive resolution of these problems would mean that a considerable step forward has been taken toward changing the political climate in the world for the better.

[Shishlin] The idea of freezing nuclear armaments has been floated; it has been proposed by many U.S. political figures. In Western Europe it has also been proposed, and has encountered wide understanding in the Soviet Union, in so far as the Soviet Union has repeatedly made different kinds of suggestions for the establishment of a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of nuclear weapons, and on the production of nuclear arms.

This idea is a fruitful one. If it were to find support, primarily in the United States, in official U.S. circles, then immediately a favorable situation would be created both at these same Geneva talks we have already mentioned, that is to say at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, and at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

USSR Urges 'Constructive Dialogue'

[Levin] The Soviet Union is using every possibility to solve urgent international problems by means of a constructive dialogue. The meeting currently taking place in Vienna between Comrade Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, can serve as an example of this. We have already reported this meeting.

[Shishlin] Of course, the Soviet Union is not breaking off the international dialogue. But, nevertheless, there is something else that needs to be said, although our listeners are aware of this. Dialogue is dialogue; but if things go so far as the deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons, then the socialist world will take appropriate measures in response to ensure that the military and strategic parity is not violated.

[Levin] Yes, all measures; and on this there cannot be any misunderstandings. This has been stressed repeatedly, both in the documents of our party and our state, and by the fraternal parties. For instance, in the GDR there exists total clarity that the country will fulfill its duty as an ally in full measure if such a problem should arise.

[Shishlin] What is more, this is also mentioned in the recent speech by Comrade Bilak, one of the Czechoslovak leaders.

[Kobysh] When we have spoken of the enormous response which Comrade Andropov's statement received in the United States and in other Western countries, it was this part that produced the strongest impression, perhaps -- the part that says clearly and precisely that the security interests of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will in no way be neglected and will not suffer. It is a completely definite statement.

[Levin] It is a precise statement; it dots all the i's, as they say. We want to reach an accord. In the statement Comrade Andropov stresses that our intentions and our aspirations are embodied in concrete proposals aimed at achieving a decisive turn for the better in the international situation. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to defend peace on earth. This is our position of principle; this is a radical position. But we are, of course, ready for any turn of events.

Reagan's 'Realism' Scored

[Shishlin] A few days ago, during one of his many press conferences, Reagan was replying to a question from journalists about whether, in his view, the cold war with the Soviet Union had been resumed in full measure; and whether Soviet-U.S. relations are hopelessly bad. Reagan replied negatively to these questions. He said that Soviet-U.S. relations at the present time are realistic in character; realistic. A fine kind of realism in a nuclear age, when relations between such major and militarily strong powers as the Soviet Union and the United States are characterized by the harshest confrontation.

[Levin] Yes.

[Kobysh] Nikolay Vladimirovich, in the present case, I think, Reagan was speaking as a possible candidate for the Presidency in the next election. Of course he wants to appear before the American people as a serious and responsible statesman, who does not lose sight of the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. Alas! During the time he has been in power these relations have reached their lowest level in the entire post-war period.

[Levin] Of course, within the United States itself there are many serious people. There is every reason to include among them Leslie Gelb, the major NEW YORK TIMES observer, who describes the policy of Reagan toward the Soviet Union as extremely indifferent, to put it mildly. Well, I am not going to use as my own the appraisal given by Leslie Gelb; I will simply quote what he writes. The history of the administration's policy in the field of arms control -- and this is the main problem in Soviet-American relations -- has become a kind of illustration of how pragmatism, political intrigue and confusion are combined. A precise description; and of course indeed following the appearance of the statement by Comrade Andropov, the number of publications in which President Reagan's policy is subjected to sharp criticism has grown.

Besides Leslie Gelb one might also name George Kennan, that major U.S. specialist on the Soviet Union, and a former ambassador to our country. He writes directly that while at first people in the Soviet Union had a fairly calm attitude toward Reagan's rhetoric, his militant rhetoric, on the grounds that as soon as he takes the reins of government into his hands he will become realistic in his approach, they now understand that these rhetorical statements do indeed express his attitude toward politics. Of course, this indicates that the path toward a solution to these complicated international problems the world is facing is a very difficult and very complex one. In these conditions the precise, clear and consistent course of our party and our state and of all members of the Warsaw Pact is of prime importance. Indeed, one can say directly it has the importance of principle. This course gives us the confidence that the interests of the security of the socialist states and the interests of strengthening peace will be ensured. In the October slogans of the CPSU Central Committee, which are published in the newspapers, today our party addresses the peoples of the world with a call to deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism, and to curb the arms race, remove the threat of war and deepen detente. The whole foreign policy activity of our party and the Soviet state is directed toward the solution to these tasks.

Our time has run out. The program is coming to an end. Thank you for your attention, esteemed comrades. All the best to you.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD141934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Cot 83

U.S. Policy Protested

[Excerpts] [Surguchev] Hello, esteemed comrades. Our broadcast is as always compiled on the basis of your letters.

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Igor Surguchev, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator; with Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, TASS deputy director general; Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, commentator; and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer]

These contain not just questions, requests and wishes, they also contain the thoughts and feelings of our listeners on the development of the international situation. Recently, profound anxiety for the future of mankind is expressed increasingly in the letters, and worry about how to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear war. The writers of many of these express an angry protest against the militaristic, adventurist course of the U.S. Administration on the international arena, which is fraught with the danger of nuclear catastrophe and the destruction of human civilization. The Soviet people emphatically condemn the crude anti-Soviet provocations which the Reagan administration resorts to in order to heat up even further the world situation and undermine the international prestige of the land of the soviets and of the entire socialist community. They warmly support the firm and consistent policy in defense of the peace and security of the peoples which is energetically and unswervingly followed by our party and government. This is shown for example in letters from Comrades Sechkin from Chelyabinsk, Mamedov from Ashkhabad, Kvartalniy from Belorussia, Pastukhov from the town of Vyazniki and others.

Soviet Peace Initiatives

Aleksandra Sergeyevna Utkina from the town of Ivanovo, giving a high evaluation of the peace initiatives of the USSR and specifically of the unilaterally adopted pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons taken by our country, writes: Why not announce to the whole world that the Soviet Union, although this is self-evident, will not be the first to attack either the United States or any other NATO country?

Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, deputy director general of TASS, replies to our listener. Please, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich.

[Shishkin] In replying to this question, I would like to pay attention to the fact that the United States, and behind it the other NATO countries, are trying to cast doubt on the unilateral pledge adopted by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. They advance the argument that the Soviet Union is leaving itself a free hand to use conventional weapons, in which it supposedly has superiority. This argument is directed at misleading people. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries refute such assertions in the most conclusive manner. In a political declaration adopted in Prague by the Warsaw Treaty countries they proposed the conclusion of an agreement between the states participating in this treaty and the NATO states, which would contain a mutual obligation not to use any kind of weapons, either nuclear or conventional. In this way the socialist countries have already given a conclusive reply to the question which Aleksandra Sergeyevna Utkina raised in her letter. For if the proposal put forward by the socialist countries in Prague were implemented, in the final analysis the use of force in interstate relations would be absolutely excluded.

Quite a long time has passed since this proposal was put to our Western partners, but there has been no reasonable response. The NATO countries have not given one. They have not given one because the militaristic course of the Reagan administration toward securing a dominating position for the United States in the world has prevailed in NATO. At the same time, I would like to stress once again that at the present, extremely dangerous moment which has come about in the international situation, the Soviet Union considers the elimination of the threat of nuclear war to be the main task. And it is precisely at this that the latest Soviet initiatives are directed, for example the proposal submitted at the UN General Assembly session to declare a moratorium on the deployment of new nuclear arms and to proclaim nuclear war propaganda, preparation for nuclear war and nuclear war itself to be a crime.

What occasioned this? It was occasioned by the fact that a real threat of a new spiral of the nuclear missile arms race was hanging over mankind, since the Reagan administration has developed and already begun to implement a broad program for the deployment of the new strategic nuclear weapons, and also by the fact that whatever happens they intend to deploy the new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe. In his statement Comrade Andropov showed convincingly that the United States covers up its aspiration to deploy its first-strike missiles in Europe with reasoning about some flexibility in its position, while in fact, he stressed, the essence of the so-called new approach in the U.S. position boils down to a proposal to come to an agreement as before on by how much the Soviet medium-range missiles should be reduced and how many new U.S. missiles are to be deployed in Europe in addition to the nuclear potential that NATO already possesses.

It is most remarkable that the well-known American bourgeois newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, in examining the question of Washington's notorious flexibility, came to a similar conclusion. Despite recent allusions to flexibility, one adviser to the President on arms control stated: One can say that in principle we are asking the Russians for something which they could not do under any circumstances, which is to reorganize their strategic forces. It is clear that the Soviet Union will never permit this. The Soviet Union will be able to give the appropriate response to any attempt to break the military-strategic balance which has developed. However, as Comrade Andropov stressed in his statement, we are in principle opponents of competition in the production and accumulation of weapons of mass destruction. This is not our way, it cannot lead to the resolution of any problem facing mankind. The pivotal task of the foreign policy of our party and the Soviet state today and in the limitless future is the prevention of war, the switching of relations between the two systems onto the tracks of stable peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union counterbalances the course of the aggressive forces of imperialism with a broad program of measures to prevent war. Unfortunately, the United States and its NATO partners up to now have remained deaf to the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In the capitalist world today there are other trends as well, other policies, which take more realistic account of the situation on the world stage. They understand that irreversible processes have already taken place in the world, understand the need for and mutual advantage of prolonged peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. We proceed, Comrade Andropov stated, from the fact that mankind is not doomed to perish. The arms race must, and can, be put to an end. Mankind deserves better than to live in a world destroyed by conflict, choking under the burden of death-dealing weapons.

'Japanese Militarism' Discussed

In their letters many listeners draw attention to Washington's attempts to use Tokyo for the implementation of its aggressive designs. Muscovite (Vladimir Alekseyevich Kuznetsov) writes that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov spoke about the danger of such plans in his statement. He stressed that efforts are being made to revive Japanese militarism and to harness it to the military-political machine of the North Atlantic bloc. The author of this letter and a whole number of other comrades expressed the wish to hear in our program a detailed account of the questions relating to the militarism of Japan and Washington's aspiration to use the fast-growing military potential of the land of the rising sun in its hegemonistic plans. I have asked our commentator Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov to carry out this request:

[Andrianov] First of all I would like to recall that in his statement Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted that those who are endeavoring to revive Japanese militarism and to harness it to NATO's military and political machine are trying to force people to forget the lessons of the past.

This is not only a thankless task but, let's be frank, a dangerous one -- especially in our nuclear age. One hardly needs to explain in detail how costly the last war was for Japan. After all, the wounds inflicted on Japan merely as a result of the two atomic bombings carried out by the United States on 6 and 9 August 1945 have not healed to this day. So the serious alarm which the markedly increased activity of the bellicose forces of militarism, those same forces who are to blame for all the burdens of the catastrophe which Japan suffered during World War II, is arousing in the Japanese themselves and in the peoples of our countries is all the more understandable. These forces have not abandoned their hopes for revenge for their crushing defeat. Therefore, with the encouragement and support of U.S. imperialists, the Japanese revanchists are more and more openly pushing their country onto the slippery path of intensive rearming and revival of militarism.

[Surguchev] Boris Vasilyevich, judging by some letters some of our listeners are inclined to the view that it is only the U.S. militarists who have an interest in the militarization of Japan. According to these writers, the U.S. militarists are putting pressure on the Tokyo rulers and forcing them to forge ahead with the accelerated build-up of the country's military power.

[Andrianov] It is not so simple, of course, as it appears at first glance. Indisputably the U.S. imperialists are doing all in their power to bring about Japan's return to militaristic development, since they are striving to turn that country into an obedient tool of their hegemonistic designs in the western Pacific and in Asia. But this is only one side of the coin, as they say -- the U.S. side, if I may put it that way. However, there is another side -- the Japanese side -- to this coin. What does it look like?

It is no secret that the Japanese ruling circles very willingly succumb to pressure from the other side of the ocean. Even if Tokyo does sometimes express displeasure over pressure from Washington, this is only done to distract the attention of Japanese public opinion. In other words this displeasure is only verbal. In practice all the demands of the United States -- even those which had earlier been described publicly as unworthy and outrageous -- are carried out. Is this tractability on the part of the Japanese rulers not strange, especially when you consider that they certainly do not show similar flexibility when Western partners seek concessions from Tokyo in the worsening trade and economic conflicts and try to encroach on the interests of the Japanese monopolies?

[Surguchev] So it is not just the U.S. imperialists who have an interest in the militarization of Japan. The militarization of the country benefits certain circles in Japan itself.

[Andrianov] It cannot be otherwise. It is well-known -- though I remind you about it all the same -- that the monopolies which make money out of military business are the motive force behind contemporary militarism. The arms race and the exacerbation of the international situation benefit them. It is the bosses of those monopolies who are the exponents of this militaristic policy. In this respect Japan is no exception. The dangerous intertwining of the monopolies involved in arms production with the state machinery is particularly apparent there. The subordination of the country's internal and foreign policy to their interests is plain to see. The actual mechanism by which the Japanese military-industrial monopolies influence the formulation of state policy is, of course, very complex. Moreover, it is carefully concealed from the country's public. But there are facts which are impossible to conceal.

The Liberal Democratic Party, which is in power in Japan, depends completely on financial support from the major monopolies. These monopolies have already transferred tens of billions of yen from their coffers into the party funds of the Japanese conservatives. And he who pays the piper calls the tune, as they say.

In other words they determine a policy which they need -- or to be more accurate -- a policy which is to their advantage. The monopolies help to increase the influence of military circles in the country and the activities of right-wing and nationalistic forces, which make hysterical calls for the restoration of the glory of great Japan, for the repeal of the peaceful constitution and for a build-up in the army's fighting power. In other words wealthy capitalist interests generate the policy of militarizing the country.

[Surguchev] That is in keeping with the hegemonistic designs of the U.S. imperialists, about which you have already spoken. But I feel that one should not forget about the growing foreign policy ambitions of Japan's ruling circles.

[Andrianov] Yes, that is indisputable. These ambitions are plain to see, one can say. The so-called white paper on defense, which was published this year with the approval of the Japanese Government, is a reflection of official Tokyo's militaristic aspirations, its intention to play an active military role on the world arena. The provisions of this document vividly show how much Japan's military might has increased. This might has now quite simply outgrown the framework of self-defense. The authors of the white paper, the top military hierarchy, basically demand a fundamental review of the country's defense policy. They persistently stress the need to approach international affairs from global postions. When translated into language which everybody understands, this is a reference to Tokyo's aspiration to do all in its power to further the militaristic strategy of Washington and its allies. It is no coincidence that this document portrays the buildup in the power of the Japanese armed forces as a necessity dictated by the interests of the security of not only Japan but the entire Western camp. The white paper very clearly sets out the idea of revenage backed by Japanese ruling circles. It openly declares that there are areas of the world that are vitally important for Japan. These areas are the Near and Middle East, large areas of the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia. It emerges that the Japanese monopolies intend to return to those regions which they coveted some decades back, in particular those countries whose independence and sovereignty were trampled upon by the jackboots of the Japanese soldier during World War II.

[Surguchev] Tokyo naturally understands that at the moment Japan cannot implement such designs on its own. Therefore, it is persistently making the strengthening of the militaristic alliance with the United States paramount in its foreign policy and advocating the further expansion of the scale of military cooperation between Japan and the United States.

[Andrianov] It is not just actively advocating this. Its actions are no less energetic. For example Tokyo has made a commitment to Washington to defend the Pacific sea routes within 1,000 miles of the Japanese coast. And not so long ago, at the beginning of this month, U.S.-Japanese military maneuvers, which were unprecedented in scale, ended. The main purpose of these maneuvers was to rehearse methods of blocking international straits in the Far East. In the Pentagon's designs these sea passages must be closed in the event of so-called extraordinary circumstances, so as to prevent the Soviet fleet from entering the Pacific. Is the danger of such ventures understood in Japan?

Here is the view of a well-known Japanese military specialist, (Hisao Mayedi). He considers that in their willingness to support the actions of the United States, which may launch an armed conflict in any other part of the planet, the Japanese leaders are turning their country into a target for a crushing retaliatory strike. Such a policy, (Masamichi Inoki), former head of the military academy points out, may be advantageous for Washington but is extremely dangerous for Japan. These considerations are fully justified. They reflect the legitimate alarm of broad-based circles of the Japanese public opinion in connection with the current militaristic policy of official Tokyo.

Opposition Continues in Philippines

[Surguchev] (Maria Sergeyevna Yegorova), from Astrakhan, is interested in events taking place in the Philippines. Without doubt, interest in the events taking place in this country, which is far from us, is justified. There have not been such stormy riots, nor such mass demonstrations there for many years -- to be precise, not since fall of 1972, when the president of the Republic of the Phillippines, Ferdinand Marcos, was forced to introduce martial law in the country. It was lifted at the beginning of 1981, albeit (?only) partially -- certain restrictions remain to this day. The current events began on 21 September, on the latest anniversary of the introduction of martial law. More than half a million Filipinos came out into the streets of Manila, the capital, taking part in meetings and demonstrations under the antigovernment slogans on that day. Eleven people were killed and more than 200 wounded in clashes with police. The riots spread from the capital to the other regions of the Philippines and are still continuing, true, without bloodshed now. One has to say that in general the current events, demonstrations and other disturbances are connected with a considerable activization of activity by the opposition forces. Specifically, recently a major organization was formed, named the United National Democratic Opposition -- UNDO -- which is demanding democratization of the country's political life. It is as yet early to speak of the unity of action of the opposition -- there are too many varied positions put forward against the government by one grouping or another.

The opposition of the right, which is closely linked with the United States, is not satisfied with the independence of President Marcos on certain questions of foreign policy. The forces of the left, on the contrary, oppose the generally pro-American policy which the Philippine Government pursues. The Catholic Church, headed by Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, is also in opposition ot the regime. It is calling for the democratization of domestic life, observation of human rights and so on. But they all want the resignation of Ferdinand Marcos, which has already been in power in the Philippines for 18 years.

As I have said, it is as yet early to speak of unity of action by the opposition, but the various groupings showed an aspiration to cooperation to a considerable degree in current events. This was spurred by the murder of one of the eminent opponents of Marcos, the former senator, Aquino, at Manila Airport on 21 August. He had returned from the United States, where he had lived in exile for the last 3 years. The circumstances of his murder have been yet been finally cleared up. The opposition hastened to accuse the ruling circles, although informed observers in Manila express serious doubts on that account. There are other versions; it cannot be excluded that the murder of Aquino is the handiwork of the U.S. CIA and was committed just to create a wave of antigovernment actions. In any case, there is evidence that Washington is not sufficiently satisfied with Marcos, and one piece of evidence for this is the cancellation of Reagan's visit to Manila, which was planned for November. But what the White House did not foresee was that the demonstrations and meetings in the Philippines took on a distinctly anti-American nature. The public of the country is calling for the cancellation of inequitable economic, political and military agreements with the United States. Indeed, the Pentagon, as is known, sees its bases in the Philippines, which are incidentally the largest outside the United States, as a most important element in the strategy in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The increase of military activity by Washington in this region is a direct threat to the sovereignty and national security of the Philippines. I would add that the Republic's economy is experiencing considerable difficulties, precisely because of the uncontrolled activity of the U.S. monopolies, which enjoy special rights in the Philippines. The foreign debt of the country has reached the fantastic figure of $18 billion. Inflation and unemployment are rising, the standard of living of the masses of the people is falling. In short, there are more than enough reasons for discontent. Will the current events lead to any serious changes in the foreign and domestic policy of the Philippine Government? It seems that nobody is going going to give an unequivocal response to that question at the movement.

U.S. EXPERTS RULE OUT 'TECHNICAL FAULT' ON KAL 747

PM170818 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent Ignatyev dispatch: "The Secret Becomes Clear"]

[Text] New York, 13 Oct -- New facts revealing the motive behind the large-scale and thoroughly planned U.S. special services' espionage operation involving the South Korean plane and exposing the falsity of the version of events put forward by the White House have become public property.

"...No one will ever know whether an error was committed when the computer was programmed with data on the plane's flightpath or whether we are talking about a technical fault," President Reagan hypocritically grieved in his 5 September speech while unpardonably slandering the Soviet Union. In speaking these words the President evidently did not realize that there is nothing secret that will not one day become clear. And now, hardly more than a month later, research carried out by the prestigious specialized journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY testifies that there can be no question of a "technical fault" -- the plane's course was altered deliberately.

As experts and airline pilots polled by the weekly pointed out, the possibility of the three separate navigation systems installed on the Boeing 747 breaking down is virtually nil. In their opinion, even if the plane had gone off course as the result of a technical error the crew would have had sufficient time to correct it. "On this route there was more than enough opportunity to discover an error," says P. Reynolds, who was for 40 years in charge of the navigation service of Pan American -- one of the major American airlines. For instance, the pilot had only to glance at the special radar screen to determine the plane's true position from the landscape. In P. Reynolds' words, in this connection the cliffs and hills of Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands provide excellent landmarks.

FRENCH PILOTS SEE KAL INCIDENT 'CIA PROVOCATION'

PM141412 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 October carries on page 3 a 1,700 word A. Ignatov dispatch from Paris: "Flight 007 -- Dirty Work. Mistake? No, CIA Provocation Is French Pilots' Opinion on the KAL Incident." Three Air France pilots first discount any possibility of pilot error or equipment failure. One of them -- a former French fighter pilot -- says that in the same position with the same information he also would have shot the plane down. The author then says that "all experienced pilots know" that some routes are flown by planes on CIA service and that the pilots call these the "CIA lines." When special agents are on board, the author says, the crew is, "categorically forbidden to land in certain countries." He hints this may have happened with the KAL flight. Finally he refers to numerous post-war instances of civil airliners being downed, citing particularly a 1961 case when a French fighter downed a French airliner over Algeria at night "by mistake."

CLARK NOMINATION TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT VIEWED

LD151044 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2020 GMT 14 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] President Reagan has appointed Clark, his national security adviser, to be U.S. secretary of interior. Clark will be replacing Watt, who has resigned as the result of a scandal. He has spoken insultingly about women and American national minorities.

Watt himself is trying to put a good face on a bad situation. He had served Reagan faithfully and truly and the latter would not, of course, have sacrificed his friend had this scandal not occurred at a time when the presidential election campaign was commencing.

Now Watt's place will be entrusted to Clark, who is an even closer friend of Reagan's. The head of the White House himself gave as a reason for the unexpected appointment the fact that Clark is a fourth-generation ranch owner. Consequently, that is enough for him to occupy himself with questions relating to the environment. Other Americans, however, think otherwise. The President's decision has evoked sharp criticism. Turnage, executive director of the society for the protection of the environment, stressed that this is the third time that Reagan has appointed Clark to a post for which he has neither experience nor qualifications. This reminds one of the fact that when Clark was being approved as the President's national security adviser and, even earlier, as the first deputy of the secretary of state, he displayed a plain ignorance of foreign policy matters during hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

But observers are, of course, also interested in something else. Why is it that Clark, who very nearly played first fiddle in Reagan's circle, has been forced to leave such an influential position in which he was able to have a considerable effect on the formulation of U.S. foreign policy? There is talk of his conflict with Secretary of State Shultz. Clark was more and more squeezing him out from the drawing up of Washington's foreign policy course. At the White House Shultz was considered insufficiently right-wing. A kind of circle of hawks had come into existence, comprising Clark, Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative at the UN, and Weinberger, the chief of the Pentagon. Reagan paid the most attention to their advice. Observers report that Shultz was not involved in the adoption of decisions such as the formation of the National Commission on Central American Affairs and the sending of U.S. Marines to Lebanon. Incidentally, Clark's first deputy, McFarlane, became the U.S. President's special representative in Lebanon.

Finally, and just quite recently, Clark went off to Rome to discuss Near East policy there without even agreeing on this with the secretary of state. It is said that this infuriated Shultz and that he began to consider resigning from his post. That would have been highly undesirable for the head of the White House at a time when he was putting forward his candidacy for a second term in the presidential elections. The too frequent replacement of secretaries of state would have undermined confidence in the foreign policy of the current administration still further both at home and abroad. It is evidently for this reason that Reagan decided to take advantage of Watt's resignation and to reluctantly move away somewhat from his close fellow-thinker. Perhaps it is to a certain extent also a gesture towards moderate circles in the United States; but obviously no more than a gesture. As yet there are no signs that the White House has decided to pursue a more realistic foreign policy.

REAGAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY 'MADE CLEAR'

LD152334 Moscow TASS in English 2253 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 15 TASS -- Speaking on the radio today, President Reagan made it clear that he intended to run for the second term on the White House. Reagan appealed to the American electorate and said that he hoped for their support for, as he put it, ensuring America's further progress.

It was for the first time that Reagan dropped a clear hint to his intention to run for Presidency in the elections to be held in November 1984. As is known, Reagan has not announced officially so far his intention to run for Presidency, although beginning from next week a so-called Committee for the Reelection of Reagan and Bush is to start full-scale activities.

Nonpopularity With Voters Cited

LD152316 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] President Reagan, speaking over the radio on Saturday, made it clear he would seek reelection. At the same time there is growing discontent in the country with his policies. According to the latest Gallup poll, if the election were to be held right now most of the electorate would vote against Mr Reagan.

Blue-Collar, Minority Dissatisfaction

LD141859 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] A report has arrived from Washington that a committee has been set up to reelect Ronald Reagan for a second term as U.S. President. It will be headed by Senator Paul Laxalt from Nevada, who is general chairman of the Republican Party and an old friend of Reagan who headed his earlier election campaigns.

The committee is to be known as "Reagan-Bush-84" and will operate as of Monday. So, from that moment Reagan's election campaign goes into action, although he does not plan to announce officially his intention to stand until a little later. Reagan is the last of the main contenders to join the election race. He bided his time for quite a while, and there are several explanations for such behavior. Whatever the case, the tactic paid off, since it kept him temporarily out of range of criticism from Democratic Party runners, who, it must be said, have been attacking one another with exceptional zeal. The two main Democrat contenders, former Vice President Mondale and Senator Glenn, have already managed to do themselves a good deal of damage. Mondale has accused Glenn of supporting Reagan's economic policies, while Glenn in response retorted that Mondale shares the responsibility for the policies pursued by former President Carter.

Now, at last, the name of the Republican Party runner is known, and naturally many observers are now analyzing what chances Reagan has of staying for a second term. A public opinion poll shows that over the years of his rule he has lost the support of a whole series of strata of electors: The blue-collar voters, as workers are called in the United States, have turned away from him. During the last election campaign many of them were taken in by Reagan's demagogic rhetoric, but his practical steps have shown that he is following an antiworker line. This has been demonstrated by reprisals taken against the air traffic controllers' trade union and sharp cuts in allocations for social needs.

The mood of the workers is shown by a resolution adopted at the 15th congress of the AFL-CIO, which has just ended. Millions of American workers and their families, the document says, are suffering through job losses, wage cuts and unjust taxes. This is the disastrous outcome of the Reagan administration's economic policies, which have returned the country to the deepest crisis since the great depression of the 30's. The majority of American families feel themselves on very shaky ground, while a handful of the rich enjoy a growing income. The AFL-CIO association has decided to back Mondale's candidature at the election.

Many American electors are very alarmed at President Reagan's militarist course and his policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union. Women in particular are concerned about this. They, it would seem, take more closely to heart the danger looming over their children. Polls show that a majority of American women fear that Reagan will draw the United States into war. And women, after all, are the good half of the electorate. It is no accident that the White House chief has unexpectedly begun to show increased signs of attention to them. He took part in the congress of the National Federation of Republic Women and has appointed several women to high offices in state.

But representatives of the black population and of national minorities are sharply dissatisfied with Reagan's rule. They feel quite rightly that their situation has sharply deteriorated. The White House chief has even had to sacrifice his friend, Secretary of the Interior Watt, after the latter let slip some offensive remarks about women and national minorities. At another time Reagan would have shielded him, since their views are identical, but on the eve of the election campaign the unlucky minister had to be replaced.

Speaking recently in South Carolina, Reagan said: During the last election campaign I asked myself two questions which you might now ask yourselves in the coming months -- Has your standard of living risen? And Do you consider that America's security has grown? Indeed, these questions are now concerning ordinary Americans more than any others. And many of them, unlike the President, reply to them in the negative.

BOVIN, BOGDANOV GLOOMY ON U.S.-SOVIET TIES

PM141410 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 Oct 83 p 15

[Harald Hamrin dispatch: "No Detente During Reagan's Time"]

[Text] Moscow, Oct -- The first winter cold has come to Moscow. In front of the university up on the Lenin Hills a few thousand peace demonstrators are trying to stamp their feet warm in the sleet and the biting wind. Down in the city, in the corridors of power, the talk is of another ice age, with relations between the Soviet Union and the United States frozen.

It feels as if a new cold has been declared between the two superpowers. Ronald Reagan and Yuriy Andropov exchange bitter personal accusations and counteraccusations. The tone is rancorous. Just under the surface nerves are quivering.

"If anyone still had any illusions left about the present U.S. Administration's policies being developed in a positive direction, recent events have finally dispelled them," it was noted in a statement 10 days ago by Soviet President and party boss Yuriy Andropov.

In the same statement Andropov, with all the personal weight of the Soviet state's top leader behind his words, said that it was as if U.S. policy in its "imperialist strivings" had released all the brakes and had reached a limit beyond which no "thinking person" should go.

Does this mean that the political leadership in the Kremlin has abandoned all hope of reaching a minimum of understanding with the United States as long as Reagan occupies the White House?

"If you look at our relations with the United States in a longer-term historical perspective, a new period of detente is bound to come," Aleksandr Bovin said. "But I doubt whether there will be any serious agreements between us as long as Ronald Reagan is in power. At present there is nothing to be done. We must wait until the Americans drive him out of the White House."

Aleksandr Bovin received me in his office in the building of the government newspaper, IZVESTIYA, on Pushkin Square. His calling card describes hism as a "political commentator." In Western circles in Moscow, among journalists and diplomats, it is said that Bovin is one of Andropov's foremost speech-writers. No one can know this for certain -- but people think that they have recognized in Andropov's speeches words and phrases which first appeared in Bovin's political columns in IZVESTIYA.

He speaks quickly and concisely, not in the long and diplomatic circumlocutions which are so common elsewhere. These is an impatience and a roughness in his speech. He seems to love to shock. On the wall behind his desk there is a postcard depicting an American pinup and a crocodile. The text of the drawing reads: "God, what fun we crocodiles have!"

I ask him what difference he sees between Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan -- both conservative U.S. politicians, but the one an advocate of detente and the other in favor of confrontation between East and West.

"In short: Nixon was in favor of detente, Reagan is against it."

Then a long silence. Is there nothing more to say?

"No!"

Nevertheless, eventually a more detailed explanation does, of course, come. Nixon was no less of an anticommunist that Reagan. But Nixon nevertheless understood that "we either live together or none of us survives."

And if you are forced to live with Reagan for an additional 4 years?

"Then we will wait. We are in no hurry. Life will not end today. Your beard will be a little whiter, my hair a little thinner. But I do not think there will be a war simply because of that."

It is an answer that it is not as banal as it can sound. Soviet diplomacy has seldom closed all doors. It is used to working in the long term, taking two steps forward and one step back.

But at the same time it is an answer that is unusual in Moscow these days. The message that Moscow wants to get across to the rest of the world today is alarmist: The threat to world peace is growing, there are men in Washington who would not hesitate to push the button, the White House is in the middle of a crusade.

Radomir Bogdanov is deputy director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of the United States of America and Canada. Its chief, Georgiy Arbatov, is generally considered to be one of the Kremlin's foremost advisers on the United States. Asked how he would describe today's relations between the United States and Canada, Bogdanov said:

"There are no relations today. There is only confrontation. In all the fields where earlier we were in contact with each other there are no contacts today."

He said that for 3 years the United States has in practice been "at war with us, at least a psychological war." The Soviet Union has on a number of occasions sent out diplomatic signals of a desire for cooperation to the United States.

"But they read all the signals as expressions of weakness on our part. The more we sought to cooperate, the more they believed we were weak. What is their goal? Their goal is to crush us."

He warned of the consequences of this U.S. policy. "The Americans have forgotten one thing: how the other side reacts. They are in the process of creating a feeling of uncertainty among people here. Many people believe that the United States wants to start a war."

Does the United States want to?

"The United States is striving for war, even nuclear war. I am not so naive as to think that everyone over there thinks in the same way. But there are people round the President, at the intermediate level, who would like to push the button, have a showdown with us once and for all. And the President listens to them."

Radomir Bogdanov spoke of the United States' "policy of cold aggression." He reminded me of speeches and statements by Ronald Reagan, of how the U.S. President described the Soviet Union as "an evil empire." And he said that even before the "incident" involving the South Korean jet the chances of an agreement with the United States were "more or less equal to zero."

The message is simple: "We are absolutely clean. But everything that the administration in Washington has done since January 1981, in words and deeds, has poisoned the atmosphere of relations between us to the extent that I am afraid that we are approaching the point of no return."

The United States and the Soviet Union are still keeping talks going in only one field -- the field of arms control.

"There is nothing else left," Bogdanov said. "But not even here is there a common foundation on which to stand. For the U.S. side, they are talks at which they do not want to listen to common sense. They want to disarm us. That is unjust, they are egoistic. In the past there was the joint interest in avoiding a war. Now even that is missing."

Other people speak the same tough language in Moscow. General Viktor Tatarnikov of the Soviet General Staff said: "The nuclear nerves of the United States are very tense."

He thinks that the United States has been hit by a "psychosis." "Defense Secretary Weinberger has said that the Americans must keep the Russians in fear, so that they are unable to sleep at night," the general said.

And Progessor Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Section, added: "The Reagan administration belongs to one of two conservative streams in U.S. politics. The one, of which Richard Nixon was a representative, recognizes the real facts and the relative strengths in the world. It realizes that no solutions can be found if the path of confrontation if followed. Reagan belongs to the other stream, the one which believes that the world's problems can be solved though coercion and pressure.

"The most important thing for this group is to beat down communism, to crush it though blackmail, though the threat of war, and even through a war."

It is difficult to know what the Kremlin leadership's innermost thoughts are. But icy gusts of wind are blowing from Moscow.

SHIFTS IN U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD USSR ASSAILED

LD160200 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] We now present Moscow Viewpoint, contributed by Valentin Zorin:

Will you do business with a partner who says one thing today and changes his mind tomorrow? I am sure that any businessman would steer clear of that sort of partner. This is true of a day-to-day business situation and even more so of relations between nations, say the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

In recent days, President Reagan has issued another series of statements whose ostensible purpose is to show the Americans and the world that he approaches reasonably the complicated problems of international politics and the issue of Soviet-American relations. The Reagan administration times its widely advertised so-called new initiatives with the start of another round of the Geneva talks.

But right after the tragic South Korean plane incident, in which the U.S. secret service was directly involved, the U.S. President started hurling abuse at the Soviet Union. Early in September, the President said on several occasions that one cannot deal with Russians. For the first time in the history of the United Nations, the Soviet foreign minister was denied the opportunity to take part in a General Assembly session. During his visit, Foreign Minister Gromkyo was to have met with prominent statesmen from several countries, including State Secretary Shultz. Having prevented him from visiting New York, the White House made a move in support of its threat to sever normal contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States. At the same time, a bandit attack on the Soviet mission to the United Nations was launched. Gangs of thugs broke into the mission carrying Kill the Russians banners, The authorities did not interfere and obviously connived with the hooligans. Try and imagine the reaction of the American public if the United States state secretary was refused entry into the Soviet Union and gangs of thugs attacked the U.S. Embassy compound here in Moscow.

American leaders were stirring up anti-Soviet hysteria for several weeks in a bid to spread it across all sections of the population. Then, all of a sudden, the hawks turned into sparrows. The American delegations arrived in Geneva as if their President had not proclaimed a policy of terminating normal contacts with those Russians.

The American delegates were very soft-spoken, as if their declarations had not been preceded by mudslinging, unseemly accusations, and slander insulting the dignity of the Russian people. Their aim was to persuade everybody that there had been no hatred.

The question is when President Reagan is his real self: when he thunderously threatens the Soviet Union or when he speaks of peace and goodwill. In spite of all the so-called new initiatives, Washington continues to do everything within its power to undermine the Geneva talks by advancing unacceptable proposals aimed at gaining military advantage.

U.S. EXTENDS 'TOUGH' EXPORT CONTROLS ACT

LD150730 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 15 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has again shown an intention to use trade as an instrument of pressure on other countries for the purpose of achieving a change of their foreign and home policies. Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, said on Friday that President Reagan decided to avail himself of the emergency powers and to sign an executive order on extending the Export Controls Act. The act imposes tough restrictions upon the sale of U.S. commodities to other countries whose policy does not suit Washington.

'ANTI-CUBAN' RADIO STATION TO 'POLLUTE AIRWAVES'

LD131428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0903 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 13 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov reports:

The anti-Cuban subversive radio station which is being set up by the United States will be a weapon for crude interference by U.S. imperialism in the domestic affairs of a socialist state. This was confirmed again by a statement circulated here by President R. Reagan in which the White House chief showers praise on the draft bill approved by Congress and recently signed by himself establishing this slandering mouthpiece.

The President gives an extremely clear definition of the aims of the radio station. With its help the United States could "put an end to the monopoly" of the Cuban Government in the distribution of information on the territory of that country and have an influence on the Cuban Government's foreign and domestic policy. Speaking with obvious irritation about "communist domination" on the island of freedom, Reagan in effect impudently grants himself the "right" to dictate the form of authority which should exist in a sovereign state. Just as self-importantly he promises to bring the "truth" to the Cuban people.

The "right" of which the U.S. President speaks can be judged if only by his admission that the new mouthpiece in the psychological war by the United States against the world of socialism will be "akin" to such polluters of the airwaves as the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations which daily pour torrents of filth on the USSR and the European socialist countries. It must be added that these slandering radio stations are controlled by the CIA and are virtually organs of the U.S. espionage and sabotage department.

In commenting on the Reagan statement political observers stress that it indicates the intention of the U.S. Administration to step up its dirty subversive activity against Cuba. This is also shown by the generosity with which funds are being supplied to set up the anti-Cuban radio station: In this and the coming financial years alone $25 million will be set aside for these purposes and there are plans to increase these funds in the future.

PENTAGON ANNOUNCES SECOND TEST OF MX MISSILE

LD151010 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 15 TASS -- The Pentagon has announced the holding of the second test of a new strategic missile MX. It was launched from Vandenberg Air Base in California to Kwajalein missile test range in the Pacific. In the course of four years it is planned to hold an aggregate of twenty tests of this missile which may have ten independently-targeted nuclear warheads.

The Pentagon is planning to install a hundred missiles of this type, which is part and parcel of the nuclear arms race being escalated by the Reagan administration.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 'AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALIST TOOL'

PM141301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Admiral of the Navy of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister: "U.S. Aircraft Carriers -- An Instrument of Expansion"]

[Text] With every passing day the peoples of the world learn with alarm of ever new steps by extreme reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism in fueling international tension. The Reagan administration has steered a militarist course aimed at securing a dominant position in the world for the United States and destroying socialism as a sociopolitical system.

The unprecedented buildup of the military potential of the United States and the other NATO countries and the wide-scale programs for the production of all types of weapons are subordinated to these goals. Trillions of dollars are being extorted to have even more weapons on the ground, on the water, and in the long term also in space in order to dictate their will to other peoples and to act from a position of strength against any country rejecting Washington's diktat.

A big role in implementing U.S. imperialism's imperial aspirations and aggressive foreign policy course is assigned to the U.S. Navy and particularly its backbone -- the aircraft carrier strike forces.

The development of the U.S. Navy and the strategic plans for its use are implemented in accordance with the strategy adopted by the Reagan administration in 1981 -- the strategy of "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union, which has been officially declared the "main enemy" on both global and regional scales. This strategy provides for the intensive training of the U.S. Armed Forces for waging wars of varying type and scale in any part of the world, primarily against the USSR and the other socialist countries, to defend the United States' so-called "vital interests." This was frankly stated by Reagan when he addressed the launching ceremony for the battleship New Jersey. "Supremacy at sea," he said, "is a necessity for us.... We must be able to control the air, the surface of the sea, and underwater to ensure access to all world oceans."

The main element of the general-purpose navy, in the opinion of the U.S. command, consists of aircraft carriers. These ships, they believe, have a high degree of universality in application, maneuverability, mobility, and great strike power, and can resolve the majority of tasks facing the Navy both in nuclear wars and wars involving conventional weapons.

Aircraft carriers first appeared in the British Navy in 1916-1917, and later in Japan and the United States. They rapidly won a reputation as one of the main instruments in implementing the aggressive policy of the major imperialist states. The sinister "gunboat diplomacy" was replaced by "aircraft carrier diplomacy," even more dangerous to peace.

In the fifties aircraft carrier strike forces with aircraft carrying nuclear weapons belonging to the U.S. and NATO strategic nuclear forces system became the nucleus of the U.S. naval forces. With the creation of the Polaris submarine nuclear missile system in the United States in the early sixties the strike aircraft carriers were transferred to the general forces. However, even now they remain an important component of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces.

An aircraft is the largest surface warship, whose main strike force is made up of ground attack, fighter, and ASW aircraft -- a total of up to 100 aircraft and helicopters including up to 40 ground attack aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. The displacement of such a ship is as much as 100,000 tons and its maximum speed can exceed 30 knots.

Aircraft carriers operate as part of tactical formations -- aircraft carrier strike grounds and formations. A typical aircraft carrier strike group usually includes 1 aircraft carrier and 8-10 guard ships -- cruisers, destroyers, frigates, and nuclear submarines. An aircraft carrier formation includes 2-3 aircraft carrier groups.

In the opinion of foreign specialists, aircraft carrier strike groups and formations based on nuclear aircraft carriers have the greatest combat potential, as is reflected in the current U.S. ship building program.

The entire history of the development of aircraft carrier forces attests that aircraft carriers are not only the most effective component of the general-purpose navy in sea warfare. They are the main tool of the aggressive, expansionist policy of the imperialist states, primarily the United States, serving to demonstrate their naval strength in different parts of the world, particularly the planet's "hot" spots, and to support reactionary regimes and forces.

Western strategists also regard aircraft carriers as a unique and universal means of carrying out combat operations in local wars. In their opinion, they are the most maneuverable element of the armed forces, representing a sufficiently powerful grouping of strike carriers that can operate at high intensity, carrying out a large number of missions to a great depth [glubina]. The wars in Korea and Indochina are the most characteristic examples of U.S. imperialism's use of aircraft carriers in dirty military adventures.

Thus, a total of 11 aircraft carriers took part in the war against the DPRK unleashed by the U.S. imperialists in 1950. They were used not only to resolve immediate combat tasks of aggression but also to destroy peaceful Korean cities and villages.

The U.S. Navy aircraft carrier strike forces also played a bloody role in the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people in 1961 through 1973. Of the 17 strike aircraft carriers in the U.S. Navy's possession at that time, 15 took part in combat operations. In the last 7 years of the war U.S. carrier aircraft carried out about 8,000 missions every month. In just 77 days of fighting at Khe Sanh 25,000 missions were carried out during which aircraft dropped 100,000 aerial bombs and discharged 700,000 shells of various kinds. The importance the U.S. command attached to carrier aircraft in the war against Vietnam is borne out by the fact that these aircraft accounted for over half of all the aggressor's air missions throughout the war. The aircraft carriers and the aircraft based on them, as was the case in Korea, brought death and suffering to civilians -- women, old men, and children -- and barbarically burned down forests and poisoned the country's land and water resources, using the entire arsenal of barbaric ways and means to break the Vietnamese people's will to resist and destroy them physically. The U.S. command tried to "pass" the entire flying personnel of the Navy and all strike aircraft carriers through Vietnam as if through a unique testing ground for preparing a new world war.

It is not only in Korea and Indochina that U.S. aircraft carriers have left behind a black reputation. They have taken the most active part in almost half of all conflicts and local wars unleashed by the imperialists since the war. Americans themselves have calculated that in the 3 postwar decades the United States has employed its Armed Forces on over 200 occasions to achieve its aggressive goals. The Navy was used on 177 of these occasions. In 106 cases aircraft carriers were the main force of naval groupings. It is no accident that U.S. aircraft carriers have become a sinister symbol of the U.S. Navy.

The escalation of U.S. armed interference in Lebanon is fresh in everybody's memory. Every day has brought reports of ever new victims of the barbaric bombing raids on Beirut and surrounding populated centers which have been subjected to intensive shelling by the artillery of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which includes the nuclear aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower. Carrier aircraft have been used extensively against peaceful Lebanese cities and villages.

A special place in present U.S. military doctrine is held by the so-called "ocean strategy," which presupposes the use of naval power as one of the main means of steering the U.S. Administration's adventurist course. The gist of this concept is to "achieve a dominant position for the U.S. Navy at sea right through to the next century." U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman, a fierce hawk in the Reagan administration, has openly called for "the Soviets to be turned into a world island so that we (that is, the Americans -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editor) can dominate the rest of the world."

In an attempt to justify their desire for naval supremacy the Washington politicians are attempting to scare the world public over the development of the Soviet Navy and the expansion of its potential for resolving tasks in remote parts of the world. "A challenge to the West's traditional domination at sea" is discerned here. In particular, the fact that the aircraft-carrying ships [avianesushchiye korabli] Kiev and Minsk and the nuclear-powered missile cruiser Kirov have appeared in the Soviet Navy in recent years is presented as an allegedly serious threat from the USSR. But the Soviet state's buildup of its naval might represents only retaliatory steps in response to the real threats from the imperialists.

It is common knowledge that the regular U.S. Navy has 14 assault aircraft carriers. The United States has recently built in succession eight of the world's largest aircraft carriers -- including the nuclear-powered Enterprise, Nimitz, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Carl Vinson -- with a displacement of 80,000-100,000 tons and carrying 90 aircraft. Nor is the Reagan administration stopping there. It plans to have a further two aircraft carrier assault groups.

U.S. aircraft carriers are now cruising in various parts of the world's oceans, and the U.S. 6th Fleet, which is also based on aircraft carriers, is permanently stationed in the Mediterranean with the aim of threatening, politically blackmailing, and pressuring the countries of that sea.

The aircraft carriers of the U.S. 7th Fleet are being used on a broad scale in the struggle against national liberation movements and against democracy and progress in Southeast Asia.

The Pentagon leadership intends to continue systematically building up the carrier forces' might and to maintain it at a level ensuring that the United States achieves a correlation of forces favorable to itself in the relevant parts of the world. According to the U.S. military's plans, aircraft carriers, which represent mobile air bases, are to be involved on a broader scale in resolving the U.S. Navy's traditional task of supporting the U.S. expansionist circle's foreign policy actions in various parts of the globe by a demonstration of force and direct threats to use force and open armed intervention. A vivid example of the use of aircraft carriers as a "big stick" in so-called "zones of instability" is provided by the fact that in the past few months just one aircraft carrier, the "Coral Sea," has found time to appear in the Arabian and Mediterranean Seas and in the Central America region.

The U.S. Administration is also pinning great hopes on aircraft carriers as a means of making it possible to provide effective support for the operations or the Rapid Deployment Forces, which perform military and police functions. To safeguard the stability of pro-U.S. regimes in the oil-bearing Near and Middle East regions, the U.S. military-political leadership has provided for the allocation of three multi-role aircraft carrier groups to the Rapid Deployment Forces at the disposal of the newly-created Central Command (Centcom).

The overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran deprived U.S. imperialism of important positions in the oil-rich Persian Gulf region. In an attempt to recover those losses and to restore its former domination the United states has adopted a course toward the massive buildup of its military presence in the Indian Ocean. That is where the U.S. 5th Fleet is being created, with its main base at Diego Garcia. Up to two aircraft carrier assault groups, the basis of the newly-created fleet, have recently been making periodic trips there. As can be seen, U.S. imperialist circles have set themselves the goal of turning the Indian Ocean into an area of their military-political domination. They want to dictate their will to the littoral states and to pose a threat to the USSR's security from the south.

At the same time, U.S. strategists are harboring plans for a so-called limited nuclear war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. It is the opinion of those strategists that in such a war aircraft carriers will play a decisive role in the confrontation between navies. At the same time they are trying to bring the supposed areas of combat operations at sea as close as possible to the shores of the USSR and other socialist countries. In accordance with the new naval strategy, the United States is planning more frequent stopovers by American warships in Greenland, Iceland, and Britain. According to the Pentagon's schemes, the United States must have the guaranteed ability to defend NATO's flanks in the Mediterranean and in the Far North. It is planned to strike against the Soviet Navy in its own waters.

Washington intends to deploy three or four multirole aircraft carrier groups in the North Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea. This means that a permanent presence of 120-160 nuclear weapon-carrying aircraft capable of making strikes against most of the USSR's European territory is planned near the Soviet Union's shores.

A strange picture emerges. At the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe the United States has been putting forward the notorious "zero" and "interim" options; in other words, it has been trying to achieve the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. Not only does it not intend to reduce the number of its arms but, on the contrary, plans to deploy about a further 160 nuclear weapons carriers in the waters around Europe. That, of course, will sharply increase the arsenal of the existing U.S. forward-based nuclear means.

Overall there are more than 520 aircraft capable of delivering strikes against targets on USSR territory that are at present stationed on U.S. aircraft carriers.

During 1983, voyages have been made by U.S. aircraft carrier assault formations comprising two-three multirole aircraft carrier groups in the Sea of Japan and the Kamchatka region within the framework of the so-called "flexible operations" concept, which envisages U.S. naval operations along the entire length of USSR's defense perimeter. Aircraft from these aircraft carriers have repeatedly violated the USSR's airspace with clearly provocative aims. These facts and, in particular, the incident involving the South Korean aircraft shown for all to see the dangerous consequences of Washington's adventurist course.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are doing everything to thwart imperialism's aggressive adventurist plans and to prevent the world being plunged into the abyss of a new world war. They are waging a persistent struggle to implement the Peace Program for the Eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new peace initiatives contained in subsequent CPSU and Soviet Government documents and the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries oppose the militarization of the oceans. The USSR has repeatedly expressed its readiness to negotiate with the United States on the mutual limitation of naval operations, the limitation and reduction of naval arms, and the extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans.

However, the United States and its NATO partners, as can be graphically seen from the facts cited above, are not abandoning their hegemonist plans and their attempts to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium existing between socialism and imperialism -- an equilibrium which objectively promotes peaceful coexistence between countries with different sociopolitical systems and the consolidation of detente.

"The Soviet Union will be able to give a suitable reply to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stated. "And its words will not deviate from its deeds.... It is time that all those to whom it applies understood that we will be able to safeguard the security of our own country and the security of our friends and allies under any conditions."

The Soviet people have everything necessary to defend the motherland against imperialist aggression, including from ocean salients. By their heroic labor they have created a modern navy with nuclear missiles, a navy capable of resisting any adversary. It includes powerful nuclear-powered submarines and surface ships provided with first-class missile and torpedo weapons, missile-carrying naval aircraft, and marines with all the necessary combat equipment.

Any hopes of achieving military superiority over us at sea are futile and illusory.

Soviet naval seamen, unanimously approving and supporting the CPSU's peace-loving Leninist policy, are persistently mastering military matters and vigilantly standing their ocean watch and, side by side with all servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces, will continue to reliably defend our people's peaceful labor and the gains of socialism.

YOUTH EXCHANGE DELEGATION MEETS USSR OFFICIALS

PM170832 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] A talk was held 12 October in the USSR Supreme Soviet between members of the Commissions on Foreign and Youth Affairs of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and a delegation of the American Field Service -- an international social organization implementing youth exchange programs. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Youth Organizations Committee.

In the course of the talk, in which deputies N.N. Blokhin, G.A. Zhukov, and B.S. Kashin, participated, it was noted that in the conditions of the aggravated international situation the role of peace-loving social forces, including youth organizations, in the struggle against the arms race, for the prevention of nuclear war, and for peace throughout the world, is especially growing. The deputies replied to the guests' questions concerning Soviet-American relations and topical international problems.

U.S. PROGRAM TO 'STUDY' USSR CLOAKS 'ESPIONAGE'

LD170717 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- Under the headline "And Who Pays?" PRAVDA carries a report that the U.S. Department of State announced a new program of "studying" the Soviet Union.

"Have they at the White House realized, at long last, the need of a realistic approach to international relations, presupposing an objective supply of information about life of other states, specifically the Soviet Union? By no means. The 'program', designed for five years, is jointly financed by the Defense Department, the CIA and the State Department, the fact speaking for itself. This is the program of expanding intelligence operations.

"Acting hand in hand with 'knights of cloak and dagger' under the roof of different institutions, 'scientists' now carry out scores of subversive 'projects'. Their main aim is to get espionage information about the policy, economy, defences of the USSR amd other socialist states.

"Meanwhile it is known: More than once 'objective' reports about the socialist countries prepared with the 'assistance' of the CIA or directly by it proved to be a fraud since they were just fitted to prejudices and ignorant notions of the powers that be in the United States. It is not difficult to guess how they are going to 'study' the USSR in an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria, which is being whipped up by the American Administration, what 'music' will be ordered those who pay: the Pentagon, CIA and the Department of State."

FURTHER ON CELEBRATIONS OF USSR-DPRK TIES

35th Anniversary of Relations

PM131427 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 p 5

[TASS report: "Portentous Anniversary"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct -- "35 Years of Friendship and Cooperation" -- under that headline NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, publishes an article devoted to the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the DPRK, which is celebrated today. Noting that the Soviet Union was the first to recognize the young republic, the newspaper stresses that this step was an historic event that raised the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries to a new level.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are making active efforts to put an end to the arms race conducted by the American imperialists, and advocate the safeguarding and strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world. The Soviet Union's position in favor of peace and against nuclear war was elucidated in the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Korean people are sincerely gratified by the Soviet people's successes and support the CPSU and the Soviet Government's initiatives aimed at ensuring universal peace and security.

We are inspired by the support given by the Soviet Union to the Korean people in building socialism and in the struggle for the unification of Korea and to the demand for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

The Korean people will continue to make every effort to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet people and are confident that these relations will expand and strengthen in the interests of both countries and of all the forces of socialism.

DPRK 'Liberation' Recalled

SK140821 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] On 12 October, we mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the DPRK. In connection with this, the commentator of this radio station, Dmitriyev wrote as follows:

Thirty-five years ago the Soviet Union was the first to recognize the state of workers and peasants erected in Korea based on the people's will after Korea's liberation by the Soviet Army from the yoke of Japanese colonialism.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the DPRK, based on the principles of total equality, mutual respect of sovereignty, and non-interference in the other's domestic affairs, opened a new chapter in the history of friendship and solidarity between our two nations. At the same time, this measure made remarkable contributions to consolidating the position of this (?new) republic in the international arena.

The DPRK now has diplomatic relations with more than 110 nations and is a member of more than 150 international organizations with total rights.

The workers, peasants, and working intellectuals of the DPRK, who seized power, achieved basic social and economic reforms in a short period of time and turned the nation into an advanced industrial and agricultural country in Asia. In the course of developing their nation, the people of the DPRK depended upon class solidarity and support based on internationalism by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

We can say with satisfaction that today the relations between the USSR and the DPRK are being constantly strengthened and are developing. These relations have been further consolidated by the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed between our two nations in 1961. This treaty has become an indispensable factor for (?promoting) the international relations among socialist countries.

The state and party leaders of our countries have made mutual visits and discussed important international questions and the issue of mutual cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, maintaining close mutual contacts. These have been good occasions.

The specialized economic cooperation based on mutual benefits between the USSR and socialist Korea is being expanded with each passing day. As is known, with technical cooperation by the Soviet Union after the war, some 60 industrial plants and other facilities were restored, newly built, and repaired. Among them were the Supung Thermal Power Plant, the Kimchaek Steel Plant, the Nampo Nonferrous Metals Plant, the Pyongyang Spinning Plant, and other plants. As repeatedly stressed by the leaders of the WPK and the DPRK Government, these plants were the foundation for the national economy and ensured the rapid industrial and agricultural development as well as the promotion of their people's welfare.

The USSR has firmly supported the DPRK in the international arena and continues to do so. The Soviet Union is extending invariable solidarity to the Korean people's just struggle for peaceful and democratic reunification of the nation without interference by outside forces.

Such a position is being clearly shown in the ongoing 38th UN General Assembly.

The commentator of this radio station concluded: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the USSR and the DPRK, the Soviet people wish the Korean friends a new success in socialist construction and in achieving national reunification, their national aspiration.

38th WPK Anniversary Noted

PM121554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Movie Show"]

[Text] On 10 October Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, gave a movie show to mark the 38th anniversary of the creation of the Workers Party of Korea.

ROUTING OF DRA REBELS HINDERS 'SABOTAGING'

PM141512 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch under the "Report From Afghanistan" rubric: "The End of a Bandit Den"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Oct -- On the map these three highways form a letter "U". One leads east from Kabul toward Naghlu where Afghanistan's largest hydroelectric complex is located, and further on to Jalalabad. The second stretches from Naghlu northward to Takab. The third -- one of the country's main transport highways -- links the Afghan capital with the Soviet Union via Salang.

In the middle of the "U" where Kabul, Parvan, and Kapisa Provinces meet is an almost inaccessible mountain region which for a comparatively long time has been the base of a large bandit formation numbering about 2,000 rebels. ("Chermi") -- or an abscess, in translation from the Afghan -- was how this dushman den was described by a general of the DRA Ministry of Defense in conversation with your KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent.

"The rebels set up three well fortified centers in this region," the general said. "Occupying key positions, they had the temerity to seal off the entrances to gorges and to carry out attacks. The tactically sound siting of the centers, their engineering equipment that met all the rules of military science, and a well-organized system of fire all give good grounds not to suppose but to assert that foreign military instructors were involved there."

The bandits' combined headquarters, dumps, and a hospital were located in this region. For a long time the dushmans hindered the strengthening of state power in adjacent districts and localities [volost], terrorized the local population, attacked convoys in transit, and engaged in sabotage and terrorism. The sabotaging of power lines that left Kabul and other population centers without electricity in winter was also their doing. This vitally important part of the country was in constant turmoil.

Whereas earlier reports on counterrevolutionary gangs' losses, for example, usually cited several dozen killed or captured and 30-50 guns, mortars, and large caliber machine guns taken -- sometimes even fewer -- those figures now seem quite meager. The command center that conducted the operation to rout the bandits organized a display of captured weaponry. Recoilless guns, mountain antiaircraft installations, large caliber machine guns, antitank and antipersonnel mines, antitank hand grenades, and automatic guns -- whole mountains of weapons and ammunition that had been stored at more than 10 now destroyed arms dumps. This metal will not harm the Afghan people again. The 500 or so counterrevolutionaries annihilated by the defenders of the April revolution will not take up arms again.

The operation's results reaffirmed that imperialist circles and their henchmen are interfering in sovereign Afghanistan's internal affairs. The United States, Britain, Italy, Pakistan, Egypt, China -- this is an incomplete list of countries where the captured weaponry was made. It is not hard to guess who gave it to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

State power is being restored in the villages liberated from the rebels. The people, tired of the dushmans' terror, can work in peace.

ANALYST ON CIA USE OF PAKISTANI TERRITORY

LD160310 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] We now follow with a talk by news analyst Aleksandr Kranov, and this is what he writes:

Only recently, the Pentagon experts have been writing in their reports about turning Pakistan into a stopover base for the Rapid Deployment Force in the form of recommendations for the future. But now those recommendations are being hastily put into practice. For instance, four American reconnaissance planes, with the permission of Pakistani authorities, have used the military air base at Karachi airport for a stopover. They were flying from Kuwait to South Korea.

Probably, the Pakistanis would have never learned about the secret relocation of American planes and the use of Pakistan's military facilities for that purpose if one of the planes hadn't crashed in the outskirts of Karachi. Local observers believe that the incident is more proof that the Pentagon is already using the territory of Pakistan for espionage missions against neighboring countries. And the Pentagon specialists intend to broaden the scale of those missions in the future.

Under their direct control, four electronic surveillance stations are now being built on the territory of Pakistan: one of them near the Afghan border in Peshawar, the other close to the border with India in (?Sarakot); the remaining two on the coast. Incidentally, the small island of [name indistinct] close to the port of Gwadar is simply flooded with latest radio electronic equipment, less for collecting intelligence than also for ensuring the passage of American warships to the nearby areas of the Indian Ocean.

And most probably, the American electronic surveillance station on the island of [name indistinct] was also used when the Pentagon recently eas dispatching to the region a new group of American naval ships with 2,000 Marines on board. It should be pointed out that the use of Pakistan's territory for spying activities is one of the latest examples of the stepped up operations of the CIA in those regions of the world which are of special interest to the United States.

According to the American NEWSWEEK magazine, those CIA operations are today carried out on a scale unprecedented since the 1960's. And strange as it may seem, it is the leadership of Pakistan, which is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, that gives very substantial support to the actions of the CIA aimed at strengthening American positions in the region.

Perhaps, the reason for this is that the CIA and the regime of General Ziaul Haq try to help each other. As the magazine NEWSWEEK wrote, the CIA has lately considerably increased its operations in Pakistan so as to keep an eye on the situation in the country and to give timely help in strengthening the position of the pro-American military regime.

GROMYKO CONCLUDES VISIT TO BULGARIA 15 OCT

Meeting With Zhivkov

PM171006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Between A.A. Gromyko and T. Zhivkov in Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia October 15 -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov met yesterday with Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, who is in Sofia in connection with the meeting of the committee of foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Andrey Gromyko conveyed to Todor Zhivkov cordial greetings and good wishes from the Soviet leadership and Yuriy Andropov personally. For his part, Todor Zhivkov asked that warm greetings and best wishes be conveyed to Yuriy Andropov and the Soviet leaders.

During the conversation held, they exchanged information on the major directions of the political and organizational work of the CPSU and the BCP in mobilizing the broad masses of the Soviet and Bulgarian working people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

Both sides praised the level reached in the relations between the USSR and the PRB in all fields, and noted with profound satisfaction that the all-round cooperation between the two countries is becoming increasingly diversified from year to year, and the interaction in international affairs is increasingly close. They stressed the key significance of summit meetings of the leaders of the two parties and states in the development of fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, based on the unbreakable union of the CPSU and the BCP and on their fidelity to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The sides expressed the determination of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria to spare no effort to strengthen the unity of the socialist community, to contribute to an effective interaction between the Warsaw Treaty member states, and to duly rebuff any attempts by imperialism to divide the ranks of the socialist countries.

Opinions were exchanged on some of the topical international questions, especially those pertaining to the situation on the European Continent.

Todor Zhivkov praised the peaceful Leninist policy of the USSR and expressed full support for Yuriy Andropov's statement of 28 September of this year, calling it a document of tremendous political significance. He stressed that the statement contains a principled assessment of the militarist course pursued by the present U.S. Administration in international relations, and gives a fitting rebuff to President Reagan's crude attacks on the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The sides stated the unbending desire of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria to continue, jointly with the other fraternal countries, to do everything possible to stop the arms race, to ward off the nuclear threat to mankind, and to achieve an improvement in the international political climate.

The meeting reaffirmed the complete unanimity of views on all the questions discussed.

Seen Off by Mladenov

LD150839 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia October 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who attended the meeting of the foreign ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, left Sofia today.

At Sofia's airport Andrey Gromyko was seen off by Peter Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

GROMYKO TO PAY 'FRIENDLY' VISIT TO GDR 17-18 OCT

PM161715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On a Visit by A.A. Gromyko to the GDR"]

[Text] At the invitation of E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, will pay a friendly visit to the GDR on 17-18 October of this year.

OGARKOV ATTENDS POLISH EMBASSY MILITARY JUBILEE

PM140947 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Reception at Polish Embassy"]

[Text] Division General H. Koczara, military, naval, and air attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, held a reception 12 October to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces.

Attending the reception were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Combined Armed Forces, and Lieutenant General V.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Also there were Marshal of Signal Troops A.I. Beglov; Marshal of Engineer Troops S.Kh. Aganov; other generals; admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; Great Patriotic War veterans; participants in the liberation of Poland from the fascist invaders, and representatives of the public.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, was present.

The military, naval, and air attaches from the embassies of a number of foreign states in Moscow were among the guests.

On the same day a group of Soviet generals and officers were awarded Polish "Brotherhood in Arms" medals.

JARUZELSKI, KULIKOV SPEAK AT POLISH ARMY JUBILEE

PM141101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct -- A ceremonial meeting has been held here on the Polish Armed Forces' 40th anniversary. Participating in it were Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Polish national defense minister, and other Polish party and state leaders. The meeting was attended by a Soviet Army delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and delegations from the fraternal armies of other socialist countries.

Addressing the meeting, W. Jaruzelski stressed the historic significance of the jubilee of the Polish Armed Forces, which firmly guard the socialist gains in Poland. The situation in the world has again deteriorated. Just 50 years after the fascists came to power in Germany, the same bellicose slogans are again being heard, only this time from across the ocean.

One by one, Washington is now destroying the fruits of international cooperation. The United States' present leaders, who have forgotten the lessons of history, are switching to increasingly risky forms of confrontation. The time of the deployment in Europe of a new generation of U.S. missiles is drawing near. Polish soil will also be within range of them. The Atlantic pact's plans by no means benefit Poland. On the one hand people sign appeals expressing an imaginary sympathy with Poles and, on the other, they take decisions which may deprive them of their right to life.

Our party's political perspecacity can be assessed increasingly clearly from today's standpoint, W. Jaruzelski stressed. Back on the threshold of independence it defined the foundations of the country's defense. The rallying of the people's main forces around the socialist state's interests, the Army's combat strength, and in foreign policy the reliable alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries -- these are the principled foundations of the defense of socialism in Poland. The Warsaw Pact is a class alliance of socialist states which guarantees the durability of our formation.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov addressed a greeting to Polish Armed Forces servicemen. In 40 years the Polish Army has been turned into a well trained and equipped modern army of the socialist type, he noted. Loyal to their patriotic duty, Polish Army personnel firmly guard the Polish people's peaceful labor and have won the universal respect of Poland's working people.

Describing the international situation, V.G. Kulkov pointed out that the U.S. militarist course represents a grave threat to peace. The socialist community countries are taking every measure in their power to prevent the dangerous escalation of international tension, he stressed. If the United States beings to deploy new missiles in Europe despite the realistic and flexible proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union and its allies will take the necessary measures to preserve the balance of forces on the European and world scale.

CSSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 16 OCT

LD162043 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpts] USSR -- The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today.

The delegation was met at Sheremetevo Airport by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other party representatives.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON BILAK BBC INTERVIEW

PM131623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "V. Bilak Interview"]

[Text] Prague, 12 Oct -- RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, has published an interview given to the BBC by V. Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary. The interview states in particular that the NATO decision to deploy the new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe will have very adverse consequences for relations between East and West in general and for the disarmament talks in particular. Everything successfully achieved at the price of great efforts over the years of peaceful coexistence and detente will begin to collapse. A completely new and dangerous situation of a lasting and critical nature, will arise. A new spiral of the arms race will unfold. We wholly support the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at preserving equal security for all. We do not believe war to be fatally inevitable and we do not lose our confidence that forces exist which can prevent the unleashing of war and avoid a catastrophe, he stressed.

Touching on propaganda hostile to the CSSR which alleges that Czechoslovakia is failing to fulfill its commitments on human rights issues, V. Bilak said that this "criticism" against the CSSR is phony and unobjective.

Exposing the essence of the recent statements made in Vienna by U.S. President G. Bush, who tried to "divide" the East European states into "good" and "bad," V. Bilak noted that only a man who has no knowledge of the European peoples' history and culture can come out with such unseemly, crude statements. Bush's intentions are clear -- to try to weaken and divide the socialist countries. These attempts are by no means new, but this is the first time such primitive methods have been used.

In politics, V. Bilak said, it is very important not to live by illusions but to respect realities. Bourgeois propaganda claims that the socialist countries are living and developing according to a single, allegedly Soviet, model. This thesis is fundamentally false.

The USSR does not foist upon the Warsaw Pact and CEMA states any norms by which they must live and it does not interfere in their internal affairs. But the whole world can see how crudely and imperiously the United States dictates to other countres and even tries to foist its policy upon other countries, and not just its allies, but also the non-aligned countries, as is borne out by U.S. President R. Reagan's recent speech at the UN General Assembly Session, V. Bilak pointed out.

CSSR, HUNGARIAN LEADERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PM131151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Vitality of Detente"]

[Text] Prague, 12 Oct -- The power and peace-loving policy of the socialist community countries and the protest actions by the members of the antiwar movement and realistically minded politicians in the West can prevent the threat of nuclear war, defend peace, and strengthen international security.

This is stated in the joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian communique issued here on the results of the official friendly visit paid to the CSSR by G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. He was received by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and had talks with L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government.

The CSSR and Hungary, the document says, fully support the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives aimed at achieving universal peace and disarmament. Great significance in this field attaches to the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration. The NATO countries should provide a constructive response to these initiatives. Czechoslovakia and Hungary will continue consistently to steer a foreign policy course of coordinating their efforts in preserving peace.

The sides noted with satisfaction the positive results of the Madrid meeting which, under the conditions of the complex international situation, has confirmed the vitality of the detente policy. The document stresses that the CSSR and Hungary will do everything possible to secure the success of the forthcoming Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe.

The communique pays great attention to the development of multifaceted Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation and notes that mutual relations between the two fraternal countries will continue to be built on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

HUNGARY'S KADAR RECEIVES ACADEMICIAN ARBATOV

PM131934 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting Takes Place"]

[Text] Budapest, 11 Oct -- J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada, who is here on a visit.

YEPISHEV LEADS MILITARY DELEGATION TO ROMANIA

PM141519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Romania"]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Armed Forces' leading party workers led by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, left for the Socialist Republic of Romania 10 October at the invitation of Colonel General C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense, and Lieutenant General I. Ceausescu, secretary of the Army's Supreme Political Council.

The delegation was accompanied to Sheremetyevo Airport by Colonel General M.G. Sobolev and Lieutenant General V.P. Utkin, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, members of military councils from branches of the Armed Forces, and other Soviet generals and officers.

Among the accompanying party were T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, and Major General G. Dinculescu, Army, Navy, and Air Force attache at the Romanian Embassy in the USSR.

Meeting With Ceausescu

PM141120 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Reception in Bucharest"]

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Oct -- N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president, today received Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is leading a delegation of USSR Armed Forces leading political workers.

Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Romania, took part in the meeting.

The reception passed in a comradely atmosphere.

GRISHIN MEETS WITH BELGRADE'S STAMBOLIC

PM111951 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] A delegation of the League of Communists of Belgrade City Committee arrived in Moscow 2 October at the invitation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The delegation is headed by I. Stambolic, member of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the League of Communists of Belgrade City Committee. The delegation includes S. Vucetic, executive secretary of the League of Communists of Belgrade City Committee Presidium.

The guests were met at Sheremetyevo Airport by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and gorkom senior officials.

The welcoming party also included M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, and embassy staffers.

On the same day the delegation familiarized itself with a number of urban development projects in the capital. The guests were accompanied by I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Yesterday morning the League of Communists of Belgrade City Committee delegation was received at Moscow Party Gorkom. V. V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, told the Yugoslav comrades about the main directions of the Moscow City party organization's activity in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1983) and June (1983) Plenums, about the plans for Moscow's economic and social development, and about experience of party leadership of economic, party organizational, and ideological work.

The delegation leader -- I. Stambolic, chairman of the League of Communists of Belgrade City Committee -- in turn reported on the work of the League of Communists of Belgrade City organization, the tasks facing the city committee and the communists of the Yugoslav capital in the sphere of the economy, construction, management, and political leadership, and the life and work of the people of Belgrade.

There was an exchange of opinions on questions of further developing and strengthening friendly ties and cooperation between the city party organizations and the working people of Moscow and Belgrade.

Participating in the talks were R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and L.M. Perfilova, chief of the party gorkom foreign ties section.

M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, participated in the meeting.

In the afternoon the delegation from Belgrade visited the Moscow Khromatron Plant of the Moscow Electric Lamp Plant Association.

GROMYKO, FRG'S GENSCHER HOLD TALKS IN VIENNA

Gromyko Arrival Reported

LD151037 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna October 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived here today. At Vienna's Schwechat Airport he was welcomed by Austria's foreign minister Erwin Lanc and other officials.

It has been arranged that Andrey Gromyko will meet in Vienna with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor, minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, instead of the meeting they were to have had at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Genscher Arrival Reported

LD151157 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna October 15 TASS -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor, minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, arrived here today. In accordance with an understanding reached, he is to meet in Vienna with Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

TASS Reports on Talks

LD161652 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1606 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna, 16 Oct (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, had meetings here on October 15 and 16 with H.D. Genscher, federal vice chancellor, FRG minister of foreign affairs.

During the conversations, which took place in a frank atmosphere, several of the most pressing international questions were discussed, as were questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and FRG.

A.A. Gromyko stressed the principled significance of the statement of 28 September 1983 by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which gave a thorough evaluation of the current militaristic policy of the U.S. Administration, which contains a serious threat to world peace. This statement, imbued with genuine concern for the fate of mankind, once again confirms the resolve of the Soviet Union to do everything possible to curb the arms race, to prevent nuclear war and to return international relations to their proper course.

During the exchange of views special attention was devoted to the problem of the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. A.A. Gromyko confirmed that the Soviet Union invariably comes out in favor of a solution of this most acute problem that would not encroach on anyone's security, and that would sharply lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe. The specific proposals of the USSR, which open a realistic path toward the achievement, at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, of mutually acceptable accords, are aimed precisely at this.

A totally different approach is being taken by the present U.S. Administration, which is trying to gain unilateral military advantages, and is seeking to alter to its advantage the parity in intermediate-range nuclear weapons that now exists in Europe.

This is confirmed also by the so-called new U.S. proposals, in which there is not even a hint of a wish to negotiate on a just basis, or to take into consideration the legitimate security interests of the USSR and its allies. Their only purpose is, by demonstrating sham flexibility, to mislead the international public on the United State's real intentions -- introducing the new U.S. missiles into Western Europe, and first of all into FRG territory, at any price.

A. A. Gromyko noted that whether there is to be accord in Geneva or not depends on the United States and NATO as a whole. As long as the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and other NATO countries has not begun, agreement still remains possible. For this to happen it is necessary that the United States finally adopt a serious position at the talks and display readiness to come to agreement in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

H. D. Genscher spoke in favor of reducing the present tension in the world, and of continuing the political dialogue between East and West; and he affirmed that the FRG Government is striving for the further limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and the success of the Soviet-U.S. talks on this issue. At the same time he tried in every way to justify the United States' line at the talks, and in fact came out in solidarity with the U.S. position, which, as is known, is blocking progress in Geneva.

In connection with this A. A. Gromyko drew attention to the responsibility of the FRG Government in the matter of avoiding a fresh twist in the nuclear arms race, fraught with great dangers, toward which the United States is urging the peoples of Europe. Hope was expressed that the FRG Government will display realism in this matter and will facilitate, not the further piling up of ever new kinds of nuclear weapons in Europe, but a radical reduction in existing nuclear arsenals, which would radically strengthen European security and would exert a favorable influence on the international situation as a whole.

A. A. Gromyko also called upon the FRG Government to support the new and important initiatives submitted by the USSR for discussing by the 38th session of the UN General Assembly -- on condemning nuclear war, freezing nuclear weapons, and concluding a treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth. Implementation of these initiatives would be a major step on the path toward making the world situation healthy and reducing the danger of a nuclear conflict.

In discussing questions of the relations between the USSR and the FRG, both sides came out in favor of developing them further on the basis of the Moscow Treaty and subsequent agreements, and of continuing Soviet-West German consultations and contacts in various fields. Here A. A. Gromyko pointed out that a normal course of bilateral cooperation presupposes mutual respect for each other's interests, and first and foremost in the sphere of security.

XXX

A. A. Gromyko today paid a visit to R. Kirchschlaeger, president of the Austrian republic.

In a conversation which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the mutually beneficial, dynamic character of the development of Soviet-Austrian relations was noted with satisfaction, and the readiness of both sides to continue efforts to further deepen them and expand them in all spheres was reaffirmed.

A.A. Gromyko informed the Austrian president about the USSR's foreign policy initiatives aimed at preserving and consolidating peace, at reducing tension and at curbing the arms race. In connection with this, the special significance of the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of 28 September this year was stressed.

The federal president stated Austria's intention to continue to assist the normalization of relations between East and West, the continuation of the European process started in Helsinki, and improvement of the international climate as a whole.

XXX

On the same day there was a meeting between A.A. Gromyko and F. Sinowatz, Austria's federal chancellor.

The federal chancellor stressed the continuity of the course of the new Austrian Government, directed at maintaining goodneighborly relations with the Soviet Union and with other countries and at ensuring peace and security in Europe.

The sides stated with satisfaction that the state-treaty and status of permanent neutrality that was proclaimed by the Austrian Republic are the tried basis on which fruitful cooperation between the two states and peoples is being built.

Both sides expressed their confidence that the visit to the USSR by the federal chancellor of Austria, which is scheduled to take place in 1984, will be a significant landmark in the onward development of Soviet-Austrian relations.

In discussing international problems both sides expressed concern over the aggravation of the situation in the world and stressed the need for increased effort by all states to lessen the threat of nuclear war and to consolidate European and general peace.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding.

Genscher Interviewed on Talks

AU151430 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1120 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Interview given by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Austrian Radio and Television Service staff member Michael Kerbler at Vienna's Schwechat Airport on 15 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Kerbler] Mr Foreign Minister Genscher, Vienna is the venue of a meeting between you and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. This meeting has been termed in many places the meeting of a last chance. What chances do you give this meeting here in Vienna?

[Genscher] I have stated from the very beginning that this meeting must not be burdened with expectations that it naturally cannot fulfill. However we have always upheld the view that a continuation of the East-West dialogue is something that is unrenounceable for securing peace, for cooperation and detente and naturally, the meeting with Mr Gromyko that virtually makes up for the cancelled meeting in New York will give me an opportunity once more to explain the long-range prospects for East-West cooperation and at the same time to explain the positions of the Western alliance. I am quite sure that this meeting as part of the East-West dialogue can help make mutual positions more easily understandable and to us Vienna appears to be a suitable place for such a meeting, a particularly suitable place.

[Kerbler] Mr Foreign Minister, yesterday the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries made a relatively moderate proposal -- after all the many threats to discontinue the talks in the case of an arms buildup, to break off this East-West dialogue that appears so important to you, -- do you believe that the moderate attitude can be traced to NATO pressure on the Warsaw Pact powers, that it might be assessed as a success on the NATO side?

[Genscher] First, I would like to note that we -- just as the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact and by we I refer to the entire Western alliance -- also uphold the view that as previously, a success at the Geneva negotiations should not be excluded, but that serious efforts must be made to achieve this outcome. This is why efforts must be made, and naturally, the entire East-West relations must not be narrowed down to the missile issue either. It is necessary to keep in mind all East-West prospects and such meetings are also necessary to keep international development under control and to achieve that all sides defend their interests with moderation and discretion.

[Kerbler] Here is one final question: Do you believe that the opportunity for Geneva could rest in the Nitze-Kvisinskiy formula of the walk in the woods? Is this a possibility? Let us ignore the entire issue of the NATO weapons or, the weapons of Great Britain and France. Do you believe that this formula could be a starting point, a proposal for a solution?

[Genscher] In my opinion the Western proposals that have now been submitted constitute a constructive contribution to a result and all one can do is hope that the Eastern side constructively takes up this constructive starting point and responds to it.

[Kerbler] There is no doubt about the 'yes' to the two-track arms buildup decision? Is there any deviation from it?

[Genscher] No.

Genscher Seeks More Flexibility

AU151726 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] At his first meeting today in Vienna with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called on the Soviet Union to be more flexible at the Geneva disarmament negotiations. According to German reports Genscher suggested that Gromyko should make a gesture to get the deadlocked talks going again. According to information, after the meeting of the two foreign ministers at the Soviet Embassy, Genscher allegedly insisted, in particular, that Moscow desist from its request for including the French and British nuclear weapons in the negotiations. In this context the Bonn foreign minister allegedly again underscored that it is not too late yet for an agreement in Geneva. Genscher appreciated the declaration of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, made in Sofia, in which the Soviet Union has signaled its readiness for a continuation of the Geneva negotiations even after the end of the year. The talks will be continued tomorrow morning at the FRG Embassy.

Joint Luncheon Reported

AU151435 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and his FRG counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived for 2 days of talks in Vienna today. A joint luncheon began about half an hour ago. Subsequently, an exchange of views will take place at the Soviet Embassy.

East-West Ties Discussed

AU161419 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] The foreign minister of the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and of the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko, concluded their third and last round of talks in Vienna slightly more than 1 hour ago. The talks took place at the FRG Embassy, and allegedly not only the problem of intermediate-range weapons but also primarily the entire East-West relationship were discussed. The two foreign ministers have conferred for a total of 12 hours about disarmament and detente since yesterday.

When Gromyko left the FRG Embassy he replied only to a question put to him in English: We met and negotiated.

Genscher is now holding a press conference in the redoutensaal of Vienna's Hofburg Palace. He will depart for Bonn from Schwechat Airport at 1700 [1600 GMT]. Gromyko will be received today by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. After talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc, the Soviet foreign minister will proceed to East Berlin tomorrow at noon.

Genscher: No Coming Closer

AU161449 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1440 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna -- The talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and West German Foreign Minister Genscher have brought about no coming closer in the positions concerning the question of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. This was stated by Genscher in a press conference at the conclusion of his 2-day stay in Vienna.

At the same time, Genscher reaffirmed the adherence of the Bonn Government and of the Western alliance to the 1979 NATO two-track decision.

Gromyko Meets Austrian CP Leaders

LD161711 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna, 16 Oct (TASS) -- A meeting took place here today between A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister, and F. Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, and E. Scharf, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party.

A.A. Gromyko conveyed to the leading figures of the Austrian Communist Party a fraternal greeting from the CPSU Central Committee and personally from Yu. V. Andropov.

The meeting, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, confirmed the community of views of the CPSU and the Austrian Communist Party on topical international questions including a most acute problem of today: the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

Gromyko Meets Austria's Lanc

AU170913 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpt] About half an hour ago Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc for an exchange of views. He will continue his trip at noon, proceeding from Vienna to East Berlin.

PRAVDA ON PLANNED MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN FRG

PM121115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov: "What the FRG Is 'Gaining'"]

[Text] Bonn, Oct -- The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been welcomed by broad political and public circles in the FRG with tremendous attention where it is being discussed seriously and in depth. Like his recent reply to the appeal from a group of Bundestag Social Democratic Party deputies, this important document again convinces millions of West Germans of the USSR's goodwill and its truly constructive approach to the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe, which concerns everyone here.

From the captain's bridge in Washington, the statement notes in particular, the operation to install these U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe is viewed as extremely simple and offering the maximum advantage to the United States -- an advantage gained at Europe's expense. The United States' European allies are viewed as hostages: a frank policy, but a cynical one. But it is truly impossible to understand whether this is considered by those European politicians who, scorning their people's interests and the interests of peace, are helping to implement the U.S. Administration's ambitious militarist plans.

That's hitting the nail on the head, as they say. Right now, in October, there is much evidence here that FRG Government spheres are aiming for the certain installation of U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe. It looks as though the Bonn leaders have already doomed the Geneva talks to failure. They are placing every emphasis in their statements on their full "solidarity" with the U.S. stand in Geneva and, moreover, their "involvement" in its elaboration, although it was precisely this U.S. stand which deadlocked the talks, because it pursues no other end. Bonn is tirelessly thumping its chest, stating that the missiles "will be deployed" according to the NATO schedule. The apologists of nuclear "rearmament" expatiate on the most diverse topics here: about what a peaceful life the West Germans will have when they are protected agianst the East by a palisade of Pershing II and cruise missiles; about how NATO does not rule out the possibility that the Geneva talks will be continued after the Americans' erection of this palisade has begun; about how the blame for the lack of progress in Geneva rests with the USSR, that "the keys to success are in its hands," and so forth.

Yet all this is, frankly, deceit. Let us begin with a statement by E. Eppler, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany directorate, in the newspaper VORWAERTS. He believes that the interest of the USSR and the United States in the success of the Geneva talks cannot be compared. Inasmuch as the Soviet Union's most important cities are within the range of the Pershings and cruise missiles, the USSR is directly interested in the talks' progress. The United States, however, which is situated beyond the range of the SS-20 missiles, is only slightly interested in the success of Geneva. That is the error at the basis of NATO's "two-track decision" adopted in 1979, an error of which E. Eppler is convinced.

It is clear that the implementation of the "two-track decision" will entail for the FRG tremendous harm that official circles prefer to pass over in silence.

In his talk with Federal Chancellor H. Kohl in Moscow on 5 July, Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted: "Given the present state of affairs, medium-range Soviet missiles in the European zone are merely a counterweight to the NATO countries' medium-range nuclear weapons in this zone. They are not targeted on the FRG Armed Forces. But if U.S. missiles are deployed on West German soil, the situation will change. The military danger to the FRG will increase many times over. Certain complications in relations between our two countries will also be unavoidable."

Indeed, the Pershing and cruise missiles, if they are to be deployed, will fundamentally alter the strategic situation in central Europe. The FRG, on whose territory all 108 of the Pershing II missiles and 96 of the 464 cruise missiles are to be deployed, will become a launchpad for first-strike weapons -- which, it is universally acknowledged, is what these missiles are. Thus the socialist countries are faced with a direct threat of U.S. nuclear missile aggression from the territory of a state which signed the 1970 Moscow Treaty and also treaties with the GDR, the CSSR, and Poland. The missiles' deployment would thus directly contravene these documents and their enshrined policy of trust between partners. Surely the socialist states which signed the treaties cannot close their eyes to this very important circumstance? There thus emerges one of the political aspects of the harm which NATO's "two-track decision" would cause the FRG.

And this has been discerned by a serious conservative FRG newspaper like the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, which wrote recently that "East-West relations may deteriorate, and not only in the field of military policy." It drew attention to the fact that if no agreement is reached in Geneva, "mutually advantageous cooperation between states in different fields cannot fail to be affected," and that no one will benefit and all will lose. Before the U.S. missiles are delivered to West Europe it is possible to reach agreement, the newspaper wrote.

And how will the solemn pledge that "war must never start from German territory," repeatedly proclaimed by Bonn's rulers, look beneath the shadow of the Pershing II and cruise missiles? And what about the renunciation of the use or threat of force, enshrined in the documents? Are the Pershing II and cruise missiles not the means of that very threat to use force, are they not the tool of unworthy blackmail? Is it possible that the United States and its main NATO partner could be seriously intending to gain anything from the Soviet Union by relying on missiles targeted at vitally important centers of the USSR?!

In this way Bonn -- whether it wants to or not -- will have to bear a fair share of the responsibility not only for complicating the military-strategic situation in Europe and disrupting the established balance of forces, but also for the general political situation which will bring about a deterioration in the atmosphere on the continent and increased tension in East-West relations.

At a recent press conference your correspondent asked Chancellor Kohl: Do people in the FRG realize the harm the FRG will suffer in the most varied spheres if it goes ahead with the deployment of the new missiles? The chancellor, however, avoided giving a direct answer, talking his way out by means of general and in no way binding arguments.

As regards the millions of FRG inhabitants, they are indeed thinking about this, and very seriously at that. Evidence of this is provided by meetings with people holding the most varied political views. The West Germans are profoundly disturbed with the role of hostages the United States is assigning mainly to the FRG citizens by planning to deploy its first-strike nuclear weapons on their territory.

But as regards the officials on whom it depends whether West Germany will or will not become a launchsite for the U.S. missiles, they, of course, are aware that the Americans are only procrastinating in Geneva until the planned deployment deadline arrives. At the same time, the Bonn authorities are openly hypocritical by extolling the U.S. readiness for compromises and the "constructive nature" and "flexibility" of R. Reagan's old and new "interim solutions" concerning medium-range means in Europe.

It is hard to avoid the impression that, like a computer, Bonn's leaders have been programmed in advance for the deployment of the U.S. missiles -- which means, primarily for the failure of the Geneva talks. The Soviet Union, of course, will be "to blame" for this failure, according to the story being earnestly disseminated by the local mass media. You see, the Soviet Union demands that the British and French nuclear potential be counted as medium-range weapons. People here are keeping silent, of course, about the fact that until August 1981 the FRG Government appraised the British and French missiles in exactly the same way.

Many people on the banks of the Rhine, including outspoken conservatives, are perturbed by the problem of relations with their Eastern neighbor in the event "rearmament" does take place. In such an event the Germans in the FRG and the GDR will have to look at each other across a dense palisade of missiles. The heavy shadow of these new missiles will be cast over the good-neighborly relations between the two German states, and this has been unambiguously declared by GDR leaders.

It is true that there are some inveterate optimists in the FRG among its Staatsekretaere and even its ministers. They are trying to convince the anxious citizens that the brief temporary cooling in East-West relations caused by the missile deployment will be followed by a thaw, and that flowers will bloom again. It is hard to tell whether they themselves seriously believe that missile launchpads are suitable flower beds for the blooms of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

Should the FRG become a launchpad for U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons, and thus a nuclear hostage of the United States, Bonn will be no means have consolidated its position within the system of East-West political coordinates. Rather the opposite. It is well known that theCalifornia military-industrial Mafia currently entrenched along the banks of the Potomac has long followed with disapproval the gradual consolidation of the FRG's international prestige as a direct result of its realistic "ostpolitik" and the conclusion of the Moscow treaty and the other treaties with the socialist countries. This is why the idea of "rearmament" has always had two aspects: the military-strategic one, as an attempt by the Pentagon and NATO to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union, and the political one, as a move to tie the hands of those countries where the missiles will be deployed, and of the FRG primarily, in their conduct of a policy taking national interests into account. No matter how much this is denied on the banks of the Rhine, it is a fact.

In addition to all this, the risk of being sucked into the adventures the U.S. military is incessantly organizing in different corners of the world is becoming completely real for the FRG, linked with the United States by a number of bilateral agreements, as a result of the Bonn authorities' blind pursuit of Washington's course. Suffice it to take a map, place the point of a compass on Neu-Ulm -- one of the planned deployment sites for the new missiles -- and draw a circle with a radius equal to their flight range. It becomes apparent that this circle covers not only part of East Europe but also Scandinavia, Portugal, Spain, North Africa, and the Near and Middle East.

And this very same Persian Gulf region has been proclaimed a "zone of vital U.S. interests" in the Eastern Hemisphere. If we recall that the Americans are retaining their monopoly right to control this death-dealing weapon, it becomes clear what a colossal risk the FRG is undertaking.

In a word, the "gain" which the FRG ruling circles are pursuing by unconditionally agreeing to the deployment of U.S. missiles on their country's territory will, come what may, inevitably turn into a loss. And this, given Washington's well-known liking for adventures, is by no means the highest price the West Germans may possibly have to pay in the event that the Pershing II and cruise missiles are deployed on their country's territory.

FRG'S CARSTENS' VIEWS IN U.S. SPEECH 'ILLUSIONS'

LD140948 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimor Serov writes: Bands played, speaker after speaker made statements of greeting, and a memorial plaque was opened as festivities to celebrate the 300 years since the arrival of the first German settlers on American shores reached their climax. West German President Karl Carstens, who arrived to the United States specially for the occasion, held a gala banquet aboard the training vessel Bundesmarine, at which he spoke about the Germans' "big contribution" to molding the American nation. But it was not attending these pompous social events that was the prime aim of the West German president's overseas trip. They served only as a formal pretext for the head of the West German state to set forth his political credo and air his views on some pressing issues of foreign policy. He used for this purpose also the rostrum of U.S. Congress.

Let us say it right away: The arguments marshalled by the West German president to back up his views were untenable. Therefore, he had to resort to all manner of tricks, passing some facts over in silence, distorting others, and placing still others on their head, that is, in short, passing black for white.

Thus, when proclaiming Bonn's commitment to "friendship with the United States" and the North Atlantic alliance, Carstens claimed that this U.S.-led alliance "bears a purely defensive nature and is not capable of unleashing aggressive war". But how can this claim be tallied with plans to deploy new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe, with the Pentagon's concepts of "limited" nuclear war, and with Washington's refusal to follow the example of the USSR and join in its nuclear "no first use" pledge? If it is not aggressiveness, then what does this all mean?

The president praised as almost the biggest boon for West Germany the fact that "there are 250,000 U.S. troops on station" in its territory which is "roughly equal in size to the American state of Oregon". But for some reason he failed to mention that there are stockpiled in that comparatively small territory by far more U.S. nuclear warheads than in any other comparable territory in the world.

Carstens claimed that the Federal Republic wants "the balance of arms to be maintained at the lowest possible level". If this is really so, it will be appropriate to ask: Why does then Bonn support unconditionally the Reagan administration's policy towards frustrating talks and spurring the arms race into another round?

But the head of the Bonn government, of course, could not hugger-mugger the all-too-obvious facts without risking to sound ridiculous. "This policy," he conceded when speaking about the policy of building up arms, "has become the butt of criticism in our countries", that is West Germany and the United States. "But I do not share the views of these people," Carstens said adding, in a bid to discredit them, that they are urging "unilateral disarmament". But for goodness' sake, Mr President, is there anything to do with unilateral disarmament if the matter is that the vast majority of West Germans refuse to become the nuclear hostages of the Pentagon in Europe?

Since he does not have sensible arguments to justify this adventurist policy, Carstens chose to replace them with the threadbare scarecrow of a "Soviet military threat". "We have to deal," he said, "with a super-armed super-power which is exerting tremendous efforts to project its influence in many parts of the world". But the West German president was deliberately misrepresenting the truth. The efforts he was speaking about have everything to do, not with the Soviet Union, but with the United States with its absurd claim to world hegemony, with its overt banditry in all continents.

There is also another thing that needs mentioning. Heard both in his Congress speech and in the West German president's other statements overseas was the same old Bonn tune which is familiar since as far back as the ill-famed cold war: reluctance to reckon with realities which have taken shape as a result of World War II and post-war development, the existence of the sovereign German Democratic Republic. The GDR's existence is not to the liking of Mr. Carstens as well as certain quarters on the Rhine. He cannot even bring himself to call that state as it is actually named, calling it instead "the other part of Germany". Waffling about "the open German issue", he dreams of revising the results of World War II. It appears that the West German president still finds himself in the world of illusions which have nothing to do with the realities of the present-day world.

USSR-ITALIAN ECONOMIC GROUP MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD150610 Moscow TASS in English 2332 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- The protocol on the results of the 14th meeting of the Soviet-Italian working group on economic and scientific and technological cooperation in pulp-and-paper industry was signed here today. The meeting was attended by a large group of specialists from both countries. The meeting summed up the performance for the past year. The sides exchanged information on the state of the development of pulp-and-paper industries in the Soviet Union and Italy, and charted a plan for joint activities for 1984.

The Soviet Union and Italy are closely cooperating in this important sector of today's economy, which is reflected in the signing of major contracts and the elaborating of new mutually advantageous projects. Thus, already this year, Soviet organisations purchased from a number of Italian firms technological equipment to produce diverse tare for enterprises of the light and food industries of the USSR. Cooperation in the field of leaf-bearing wood-processing has also been significantly expanded.

IRAN'S VELAYATI CITED ON THREAT TO BLOCK HORMUZ

PM120937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Minister's Warning"]

[Text] AFP reports that Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati, who is in New York for the UN General Assembly session, stated in an interview for the American weekly NEWSWEEK that his country intends to blockade the Strait of Hormuz if Iraq uses the French-built Super-Etendard planes against Iranian oilfields.

"The blockade of the strait, if we are forced into it, will be only the first step," the minister warned. "As for U.S. reaction to this step, we believe that the American Government should know that it should think hard before doing anything in response."

TEXT OF SOVIET GREETINGS TO PDRY'S CHAIRMAN

PM141108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]:

On the occasion of the portentous date -- the 20th anniversary of the 14 October revolution -- we send the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, the government and working people of the PDRY, and also you personally cordial comradely congratulations.

Democratic Yemen's glorious jubilee is marked by important achievements: Profound socioeconomic transformations have been implemented, the national economy is developing successfully on a planned basis, and the country's national independence has strengthened. Soviet people are convinced that under the leadership of their reliable political vanguard -- the YSP -- the people of the PDRY will augment the successes by implementing the plans outlined for economic, social, and cultural building. In resolving the tasks of creating a new society free from exploitation the working people of Democratic Yemen can continue to count on the Soviet Union's support.

The PDRY's active foreign policy aimed at strengthening world peace, removing the threat of nuclear war, asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness, and rallying the Arab countries in the struggle against Israeli aggression and the intrigues of imperialism and for a just, comprehensive settlement in the Near East has won the respect of the Soviet people, the socialist countries' peoples, and all peace-loving forces.

We express confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, which have been tested by time and sealed by the 1979 treaty, will continue to strengthen unfailingly and to develop for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of peace in the Near East and international security.

We wish the YSP, the Supreme People's Council, the PDRY Government, the entire friendly people of Democratic Yemen, and you, Comrade Muhammad, further successes in realizing the noble aims of the 14 October revolution.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

U.S. 'REVISION' OF MIDDLE EAST POLICY RIDICULED

LD151852 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The leading American newspapers and television have announced, as if at a command, a "new American military plan for the Middle East" -- the intention to form under Washington's aegis a certain "Arab rapid deployment force." The mass media point out that this is a "highly classified" plan, but nevertheless do not stint the details. It is reported that these forces are to be based in Jordan, and that the White House demands from the Congress 225 million dollars in the coming fiscal year to equip and train them. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH links the appearance of this plan with the alleged "revision" of the U.S. Middle East policy by the White House. Well, if the newspaper is right, there is even more reason to have a closer look at this American plan.

It must be noted in the first place that there is nothing new about this plan. Information to the effect that Washington was hatching such an idea appeared in the press a year or even two years ago. And if they decided to speak about it full voice, this can be evaluated only as evidence of the fact that the White House has decided to pass over from words to action and started a propaganda campaign in advance of the operation. This propaganda coverage, it must be frankly said, is primitive and attunes very well to the style of the present U.S. Administration's propaganda cliches.

The USA wishes that the units of that strike force should be used for suppressing subversive actions and unrest in the Arab states, the ABC television correspondent to the Pentagon said.

But whence the threat of such trouble? The tragic experience of Lebanon and of Jordan itself which became in 1967 one of the victims of the Israeli aggression is evidence that a real and permanent threat to the Arab countries comes from Israel, which enjoys invariable support from the USA.

It is obvious that Washington would like to cobble up an "Arab rapid deployment force" by no means for defence from the Israeli provocations and aggression. The real motives behind that plan were quite frankly revealed by THE WASHINGTON POST. Quoting congress sources, the newspaper writes, that the aim of the American plan is to preserve access for the Western countries to the Arab oil sources and accumulate in Jordan reserves for the supply of the American Rapid Deployment Force.

The British GUARDIAN also directly links the implementation of that American plan with the problem of logistic support for the American Rapid Deployment Force.

Thus, it is clear that if Washington speaks of some "revision" of the American policy in the Middle East, it does not imply any revision of its aims. The aims remain the same: to ensure for the United States dominating military strategic positions in the region. The whole "revision" reduces to Washington's intention to achieve its imperial ambition with the hands of the Arabs themselves. But it seems that in hatching these insidious designs, the Washington strategists have forgotten to ask the Arabs themselves whether they agree to serve Uncle Sam.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS

PM170044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at its regular meeting, confirmed the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee for the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Proceeding from the instructions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo mapped out a number of measures for the further improvement of the ideological and political content of informational and propaganda work, and for the organization of counterpropaganda, for intensifying the coordination of the activities of the mass media and the ideological departments, of their utterances on topical problems of internal and international life and, of the struggle against the ideological sabotage of imperialism and its anti-Soviet and anticommunist intrigues.

In connection with warning signals received from localities and with letters received by the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo examined cases in which working people have been unjustifiably taken out of production. It was noted that at the present time, in addition to the organized involvement of workers in the completion of the present year of the 5-year plan, in the harvest, in the commissioning of basic funds, and in the preparations for the winter, the practice of removing people in order to carry out different kinds of secondary work not connected with the necessity of production is continuing to occur.

The leaders of a number of enterprises, construction projects, and establishments and local organs are not carrying out an active struggle of conferences, rallies, reviews, and sports competitions. Frequently the labor of workers and office staff who are drawn in to extend assistance as patrons to the countryside is not organized satisfactorily. Individual officials try to make up for their mismanagement and shortcomings in the organization of production through overtime and rushed work. All this has an adverse effect upon production and impairs discipline.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo instructed republican and local party organs and leaders of ministries and departments to bring order to this important matter and to ensure that the requirements of the party for improving the organization of production are fulfilled absolutely. It was stressed that in those cases where it is essential to draw people away from their basic work all conditions must be ensured for productive and efficient labor.

The AUCCTU and the central committees and councils of the trade unions are set the task of intensifying control over observance of the workers' pattern of labor and rest and in resolving these questions to display greater concern and principle.

In connection with the continuation of work on the code of laws of the USSR, the Politburo examined and approved proposals for the further codification of legislation of social development, culture, and the guarantees for the provision of the social and economic rights of Soviet citizens.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved the results of the talks between Comrade Chernenko and Ponomarev and the Messaadia-led delegation of the National Liberation Front of Algeria.

It was noted that these talks and the documents signed reflect the identity of views of the two parties on the main problems of the international situation, and that they will be of positive significance for the further development of friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the National Liberation Front and between the Soviet Union and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Several other questions of our country's domestic life and of the international situation were also discussed at the Politburo session.

Anniversary Slogans

LD152320 Moscow SOVESTSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Oct 83 p 1

["Slogans of the CPSU Central Committee for the 66th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] 1. Long live the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

2. Glory to Great October, which opened a new epoch in the history of mankind -- an epoch of the triumph of socialism and communism!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism, the eternally living revolutionary international doctrine!

4. Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! The unity of party and people and loyalty to the behests of the great Lenin are the guarantee of all our victories!

5. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle for fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the November and June Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee!

6. Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop more widely socialist competition for raising production efficiency and output quality! Let us fulfill the 1983 plan in all its indicators and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan!

7. Glory to the great Soviet people, the builders of communism and staunch and consistent fighters for peace!

8. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia!

9. Long live the indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union -- the life-giving source of the strength of our society!

10. Long live the soviets of people's deputies -- truly democratic organs of power! Citizens the Soviet Union! Actively participate in the management of the affairs of the state and society!

11. Soviet trade unions! Develop in every possible way the labor activity and creative initiative of the working people! Long live the Soviet trade unions, the school of administration, the school of economic management, the school of communism!

12. Long live the Leninist Komsomol -- a reliable assistant and militant reserve of the Communist Party, the vanguard of young builders of communism!

13. Young men and women! Persistently master knowledge, culture and professional skill! Be ardent patriots of our homeland and selfless fighters for the cause of Lenin and for communism!

14. Glorious veterans, mentors of the young! Pass on your knowledge and experience to the younger generation! Educate young men and women in the revolutionary, combat, and work traditions of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people!

15. Women of the country of the Soviets! Participate actively in production and social life! Glory to mothers! Peace and happiness to the children of the whole world!

16. Soviet servicemen! Improve your battle and political training! Guard vigilantly and reliably the peaceful work of the Soviet people and the gains of socialism! Long live the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!

17. Glory to Leninist Bolsheviks, heroes of October, to all fearless fighters for the honor, freedom, and independence of our homeland!

18. Working people of the Soviet Union! Speed up scientific and technological progress! Persistently introduce into practice the achievements of science, technology and front-ranking experience! Let there be intensive development for the economy!

19. Working people of the Soviet Union! Strive for a further raising of labor productivity! To strengthen the economic and defense might of our homeland by shock labor is the patriotic duty of every worker!

20. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Participate actively in the nationwide movement for economy and thrift! Make better use of raw materials, equipment, and all material resources!

21. Working people of the Soviet Union! Make fuller use of the law on labor collectives for solving economic, social, and educational tasks and for the further development of socialist democracy!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Strengthen socialist labor discipline in every possible way! Use every working minute to its full effect!

23. Workers of the fuel and power complex! Increase the extraction of oil, gas, and coal and the generation of electricity!

24. Soviet metallurgists! Reliably satisfy the country's demand for metal! Raise the quality and extend the output of economical metal production!

25. Machine builders! Create highly productive, economic, and reliable machines, instruments, and means of mechanization and automation! Speed up of the technological reequipping of all branches of the national economy!

26. Workers in the chemical industry! Satisfy more fully the demands of the national economy and the population for chemical products and materials!

27. Industrial workers! Increase the production, update the range, and improve the quality of goods for the population! The production of consumer goods is a matter for all sectors of the national economy!

28. Workers in transport and communications! Improve the quality and efficiency of work! Achieve the uninterrupted delivery of national-economic reight and a high standard of service to the population!

29. Builders and assembly workers! Improve the effectiveness of capital construction! Build comprehensively, economically, and to a high standard on the basis of modern technology! Hand over sites for commissioning on schedule!

30. Workers in the agricultural and industrial complex! Speed up the intensification of agricultural production! Ensure that the country is reliably provided with food and agricultural raw materials! Multiply your contribution to the implementation of the food program!

31. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers! Introduce more actively a scientifically-based system of farming! Increase the production of grain crops and industrial and other crops! Use land, equipment, fertilizers, and labor and financial resources thriftily! Give care and attention to the future harvest.

32. Workers in agriculture! Raise in every way the productivity of animal husbandry and strengthen its feed base! Struggle to carry out the wintering of cattle in an exemplary way! Increase the production of meat, milk, eggs, and wool!

33. Workers in agriculture and in procurement, transport, processing, and trading enterprises! Prevent losses of agricultural produce! Let us preserve and utilize all that is grown for the benefit of the people!

34. Workers in trade, public catering and consumer and communal services! Improve the quality of work and standard of service! Satisfy more fully the demands of the population! Let us give daily attention to the services sphere!

35. Inventors and rationalizers! Be in the first ranks of those struggling for technical progress and the further strengthening of the economy of our homeland!

36. Soviet scientists! Raise the level of results of research work! Actively promote the introduction of scientific achievements into production!

37. Workers on the ideological front! Reveal more vividly the achievements of the society of developed socialism and the grandeur of communist ideals! Take the party's ideas to the masses with conviction and passion and actively expose subversive imperialist propaganda! Ideological work is a matter for the whole party and for every communist!

38. Those engaged in literature and art, cultural workers! Hold high the banner of communist ideological purity, party spirit, and the spirit of the people! Create works worthy of our great homeland!

39. Workers in national education! Improve the effectiveness of teaching and of the communist education of the younger generation! Strengthen in every way the link between school and production!

40. Workers in public health! Improve medical services for the population! Raise the standard of work of medical treatment and health care establishments!

41. Make physical culture more of a mass movement! Athletes and sportsmen! Increase the glory of Soviet sport!

42. Long live the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union! Let us implement the Soviet peace program!

43. Fraternal greetings to communist and workers' parties! May the unity and cohesion of communists of the whole world grow stronger!

44. Proletarians of all countries unite! Long live proleterian, socialist internationalism!

45. May the alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat, and the national liberation movement grow stronger!

46. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! Long live the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their unshakable resolve to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and peace on earth!

47. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke and who have chosen the path of socialist development!

48. Fraternal greetings to the peoples waging a courageous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress.

49. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries!

50. Fraternal greetings to fighters for freedom, democracy, and socialism who are languishing in fascist prisons! Freedom to the prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

51. Peoples of the world! Struggle resolutely against imperialist aggression and violence, and for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America!

52. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of Africa who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the strengthening of political and economic independence! Freedom to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia!

53. Warm greetings to the peoples of Latin America who are fighting against imperialism and reaction and for the democratic development of their countries!

54. Peoples of the Arab countries! Close your ranks in the struggle against Israeli aggression and the dictates of imperialism! May Soviet-Arab friendship become stronger!

55. Peoples of the world! Demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the seized Arab lands! Strive for an end to imperialist intervention in Lebanon! Strengthen solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine! Shame on the Israeli and American aggressors! A lasting and just peace for the Near East!

56. Peoples of the European countries! Develop more widely the struggle against the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe! Peace, security, and cooperation for Europe!

57. Peoples of the Asian countries! Fight against imperialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism, and for peace and security! May Asia become a continent of peace, trust, and cooperation!

58. Peoples of the world! Deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism, and revanchism! Let us curb the arms race, remove the threat of war, and defend and deepen detente!

59. People of the whole planet! The joint proposals of the socialist countries and the new initiatives of the Soviet Union are an important step toward the relaxation of international tension and the ending of the arms race! Multiply your efforts in the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe! Demand the banning of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction!

60. Long live our great homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

61. Under the banner of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to the victory of communism!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREES 5 NOV WORK DAY

LD100843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] In the USSR Council of Ministers:

During the first 10 days of November this year the rest days on 5 and 6 November precede holidays on 7 and 8 November. Therefore, the majority of enterprises and organizations would have 4 nonworking days in a row. In view of this and in order to successfully fulfill the 1983 state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR, the USSR Council of Ministers has decided to regard 5 November 1983 as a working day. The rest day not taken by workers and office staff on 5 November 1983 is to be added to their annual leave and remunerated in the same way as leave days.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES LABOR INITIATIVE

LD141745 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the initiative of the "Samoylov" cotton combine collective in Ivanovo under the aegis of the RSFSR Textile Industry Ministry, the "Zarya" Footwear Production Association, the "Yunost" Garment Production Association in Dmitrov under the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry, the "25th CPSU Congress" Knitwear in Voroshilovgrad under the Ukrainian Ministry of Light Industry, the "Uralmacns" Production Association of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Engineering [not further identified] and the "Vilnius" Furniture Combine under the Ministry of the Furniture and Woodworking Industry of the Lithuanian SSR, which have called for socialist competition to increase the production of high-quality consumer goods and the adoption of enhanced pledges for the 1984-1985 period.

The CPSU Central Committee, the report says, regards this patriotic initiative as a striving by the labor collectives to impart a new impulse to the movement for raising -- with all the means at one's disposal -- the quality of output and to make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on further raising the Soviet people's well-being.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution points to the need to mount socialist competition among workers, teams, shops, enterprises, and production associations to increase the output of consumer goods corresponding to the best modern examples; to direct the efforts of collectives of enterprises, scientific research, design, and modelling organizations toward seeking out additional reserves for the further improvement of the range and quality of goods, increasing their output, and designing and assimilating articles with high consumer qualities; to inculcate in workers at enterprises a feeling of great responsibility and professional pride in the reputation of the factory and works brand name. The text of the resolution is published in full in the press.

FURTHER ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DEBATE

PM131452 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held 11 October.

The Presidium examined the question of the work of Udmurt ASSR and Altay Kray soviets of people's deputies to further develop friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the USSR, and on the international education of working people in light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum's decisions. A.I. Tubylov, chairman of the Udmurt ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.T. Khristenko, first deputy chairman of the Altay Kray ispolkom, delivered reports.

The session noted that the autonomous republic and kray soviets, under the leadership of party organs, are carrying out significant work to further develop friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the USSR, and to strengthen working people's international education.

At the same time the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium drew the attention of the local organs of power in the autonomous republic and kray to the shortcomings and the existing potential for further enhancing the standard of work on working people's patriotic and international education. The resolution that was adopted ordered the Udmurt ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Altay Kray ispolkom to take additional steps to improve organizational and political education work in solving questions of state, economic, and sociocultural building; to direct labor collectives' creative efforts toward successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the economic and social development plans; to increase labor collectives' role in educating working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism; to show greater concern for training cadres of skilled workers of various nationalities; and to ensure broad participation by working people of all nationalities in the activities of the soviets of people's deputies, and the further development and deepening of socialist democracy.

The Presidium instructed the RSFSR Ministry of Education, the RSFSR Ministry of Culture, and the RSFSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education to take steps to further improve work on patriotic and international education by institutions and organizations under their jurisdiction.

RSFSR soviets of people's deputies were ordered to strengthen the education of working people in the spirit of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the USSR and in the spirit of socialist internationalism; to enhance the role and responsibility of local organs of power in ensuring comprehensive economic and social development on their territories, taking local and national particularities into account; and to give wider coverage to the practice of this work in the press and on radio and television.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium debated the question of the work of the RSFSR Ministry of Communications in examining citizens' oral and written appeals. The report on this question was delivered by G.G. Baytsur, RSFSR minister of communications

As was pointed out at the session, the ministry is implementing measures aimed at improving communications services for the RSFSR's population and at speedily and correctly examining citizens' appeals. At the same time, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium indicated that the standard of this work in the ministry still does not fully meet modern demands. A particularly large number of complaints are connected with the work of the mail and telephone communications. Instances of irregular delivery of correspondence and of the loss of parcels and packets are common. Citizens' complaints about the work of the radio relay network are numerous. The ministry is slow to eradicate the causes of the complaints.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the RSFSR Ministry of Communications to take additional measures to satisfy as fully as possible the population's needs for communications facilities and services and to unconditionally fulfill the 1983 and 5-year plan targets for developing the sector, eradicating shortcomings, and further improving forms and methods of work to examine citizens' spoken and written appeals.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also examined the question of the work of the RSFSR Supreme Court in implementing justice. It was noted that the Supreme Court, fulfilling the responsibilities entrusted to it by the RSFSR Constitution of being the RSFSR's supreme judicial organ, implements activity aimed at ensuring the correct and uniform application of legislation by the courts, enhancing the effectiveness of the struggle against crime, further strengthening socialist legality and law and order and state and labor discipline, and educating citizens in a spirit of strict fulfillment of Soviet laws. At the same time, the session drew attention to the shortcomings present in the Supreme Court's work to implement justice. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

Certain other issues were also examined at the Presidium session.

Taking part in the debates were deputy chairmen and members of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the leaders of a number of ministries.

The session was chaired by O.P. Kolchina, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

IOSIF BEGUN GOES ON TRIAL IN VLADIMIR 12 OCT

LD121313 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Vladimir October 12 TASS -- An open trial of Iosif Begun, 52, started today in the city of Vladimir, Central Russia. The judge is Deputy Chairman of the Vladimir Regional Court Nikolay Kolosov, the people's assessors are Vladimir Volkov and Maria Shchukina. Public prosecutor Pavel Drozdov represents the state prosecution.

Iosif Begun is accused of committing a crime covered by Part One, Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Begun, according to an indictment made public in court, systematically produced, spread and transferred abroad deliberately slanderous information about life in the Soviet Union on instructions from foreign subversive anti-communist centres. Begun used his illegal connections with representatives of subversive centres of some capitalist states to carry out criminal activity directed at undermining the state and social system existing in the USSR.

Iosif Begun was twice sentenced in the past for various criminal offences. For a number of years he has not done any socially useful work, and lived on money which he received from the subversive centres as payment for the production and transfer of slanderous materials.

Valentina Glazkova, a member of the Vladimir Regional College of Barristers, appeared in court to defend Begun. The defendant, however, rejected the defence counsel and requested the court to allow him to conduct his own defence. The court met his request.

Witnesses have been called in to be interrogated on the essence of the charge levelled against the defendant.

The trial of Iosif Begun is continuing.

7-Year Sentence Passed

LD142151 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Vladimir, October 14 TASS -- An open trial of the case of Iosif Begun, charged with having perpetrated crimes against the state, has ended here today. In accordance with the legislation on criminal court procedures, the circumstances of the crime perpetrated by him were examined during the trial. The court heard during three days evidence given by witnesses, conclusions of experts and debates of the sides.

The court established that Iosif Begun had during almost ten years systematically compiled and propagated, with the purpose of subverting the existing system, anti-state materials inciting hatred for the Soviet country, distorting the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet state, calling for intervention in the internal affairs of the USSR and inciting struggle against the existing system.

Having found Iosif Begun guilty of the crime imputed to him, the court, taking account of the danger posed to society by the committed crime, the personality of the defendant, and the fact that he had already had criminal proceedings initiated against him on two occasions, sentenced him to seven years of imprisonment.

Iosif Begun, in accordance with the legislation of criminal court procedures existing in the USSR, has the right to appeal the sentence to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

RADZINSKIY SENTENCED TO 1-YEAR IMPRISONMENT

LD142148 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- An open trial of the case of Radzinskiy took place in the Soviet capital on Thursday. The presiding judge was Romanov, deputy chairman of the Moscow city court, and the people's assessors Aksenov, instrument operator of the Moscow Experimental Industrial Plant, and Anokhin, turner of the same plant. The case for the state was presented by Chityakov, procurator of the State Procurator's Office of the USSR.

Radzinskiy, who holds no job, was charged with a crime against the constitution. It was found out during the open trial that Radzinskiy had propagated during a number of years, both orally and in writing, slanderous allegations vilifying the Soviet state and social system.

There were in the court relatives of the defendant. Radzinskiy's guilt was fully corroborated by evidence of witnesses and by material evidence. Radzinskiy fully admitted the indictment presented to him and deeply repented what he had done.

In view of this circumstance, the court sentenced Radzinskiy to one year of the deprivation of freedom and five years in exile.

AFP Report

OW140110 Hong Kong AFP in English 0047 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Dissident Russian pacifist Oleg Radzinskiy was condemned Thursday to one year in prison and five years of internal exile on charges of "anti-Soviet propaganda," sources close to the prisoner said.

Mr Radzinskiy, 25-year-old founder of "the group for the creation of confidence between the United States and the Soviet Union," was sentenced on the first day of his trial, in which he faced a maximum penalty of 12 years, the sources said.

The group founded by Mr Radzinskiy in June of last year has been subject to police harassment, and 10 of his supporters started a four-day hunger strike in protest against his trial.

The trial was held before the Lyublino court in a Moscow suburb. The sentence was handed down under Article 70 of the Soviet penal code punishing "agitation or propaganda aimed at undermining Soviet power," the sources said.

Western correspondents and diplomats were not admitted to the courtroom. Nor was Mr Radzinskiy's mother, because she refused to testify against him, hunger striker Olga Medvedkova said.

Olga Medvedkova said after the trial that she and another member of the group, Mark Reytman, had been detained for several hours by militiamen.

Associates Arrested

NC131305 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, Oct 13 (AFP) -- The trial opened here today of pacifist Oleg Radzinskiy, a member of the group for the creation of confidence between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Radzinskiy, 25, was arrested last October. He faces a maximum 12-year prison sentence and internal exile should the charges of propaganda and anti-Soviet agitation be upheld.

Five associates in Mr. Radzinsky's pacifist group who arrived at the court to observe the trial were also arrested, although proceedings were open to the public, their friends told Western media.

The group was founded in June 1982 and has suffered police harassment on numerous occasions. A number of members have been arrested several times and sentenced to prison sentences or spells in psychiatric hospital.

TASS UPDATE ON LYAKHOV, ALEKSANDROV SPACE MISSION

LD142354 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov have been now staying aloft for 110 days.

Their program of work last week mostly included space material, medical and biological studies.

The spacemen completed the second series of experiments called "elektrotopograph", which aim to ascertain the impact of outer space on various structural materials. The experiments were conducted under an enlarged program of studies which had been drawn up by experts after studying the samples and electrotopograms brought to earth by the descent module of the "Cosmos 1443" satellite. During those experiments the crew used those kinds of photographic film which are the most sensitive to electric field, and increased the time during which the tested materials were exposed to outer space. The cosmonauts took colour pictures of the samples under study and determined their colour with the help of a visual hand colourmeter and colour atlas.

Using an installation called "Pion" (Peony), the cosmonauts yesterday staged an experiment to grow an indium crystal in zero gravity by drawing it from a melt through a shape-moulding device. The process of the crystal's formation was controlled by the crew and filmed.

The crew also went through a medical check-up in past days, which provided objective data about the state of their health. Studied during the examination were the bioelectrical activity of their hearts at rest and their circulatory systems' reaction to prescribed physical loads. According to the findings of the check-up, both cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

The flight of the orbiting complex consisting of the station "Salyut-7" and the spacecraft "Soyuz T-9" is proceeding normally.

TASS REPORTS 14 OCT LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1504

LD141758 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched today the "Cosmos-1,504" artificial earth's satellite, next in turn.

Installed on board the satellite is scientific equipment designed for the continuation of space research.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 328 kilometres, the minimum distance is 108 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit is 64.9 degrees.

The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1858 GMT on 14 October carried this report with the following variation:

[Third paragraph, line three, "minimum distance is 180 km"]

END OF FICHE

DATE FILMED

18 OCT. 1983